



# THE INDEPENDENT

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TUESDAY 27 MAY 1997

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IN THE BIG  
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PAGE 21TAKE A SHORT BREAK IN  
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## Labour pardon for war 'cowards'

Anthony Bevins and  
Steve Boggan

More than 300 British soldiers executed during the First World War for cowardice, desertion and other battlefield offences could be pardoned by the end of the year in a Labour review of their cases.

John Reid, Minister for the Armed Forces, told *The Independent* that he was re-examining their cases in the light of strong evidence that many of the men were suffering from mental illness - primarily post-traumatic stress disorder - brought on by the horrors of the war.

That view was supported yesterday by the Royal British Legion which voted unanimously at its annual conference to pardon the soldiers shot for cowardice "in the light of current med-

martial; and the Salerno Mutiny was cited as the next campaign to come.

But Mr Mackinlay told *The Independent* yesterday that the common denominator for the victims of the Great War was that they were all denied the rules of natural justice.

"None of them had an opportunity to prepare a defence, some of them were not legally represented, but the representation in many cases was limited, and none of them was given an opportunity to appeal against sentence of death. That is the justification for a blanket pardon."

Documents suppressed for 75 years reveal heart-rending cases, many involving soldiers as young as 19, being executed after cursory courts martial, often lasting just 20 minutes. One 19-year-old who complained of "feeling queer" on his way to the front, went missing for less than 20 hours before being found asleep in a barn. He was shot three weeks later.

One 26-year-old was executed for cowardice despite having spent five months in hospital recovering from shell-shock. The records of many appear to show that men who deserted were simply wandering around in terrible states of confusion. They also reveal tragedies such as that of Sgt Joe Stones who, caught in a German ambush while on patrol, wedged his non-functioning rifle across a narrow trench to slow down the pursuers; he was shot at dawn for "casting away his arms".

Corporals John McDonald and Peter Goggins, enabled to escape by Sgt Stones' action, were later charged with quitting their posts.

Mr Mackinlay said the Salerno Mutiny argument was a red herring, as no pardon was being sought for mutineers, and none of the mutineers was actually executed.

When he moved an amendment to the Armed Forces Bill on 9 May 1996, opening the way for a pardon for the 307 executed soldiers, he was supported on a free vote by Dr Reid, eight members of the current Cabinet and Nick Brown, now Government Chief Whip.

The eight Cabinet Ministers are: Margaret Beckett, President of the Board of Trade; David Clark, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Alastair Darling, Chief Secretary to the Treasury; Donald Dewar, Secretary of State for Scotland; Frank Dobson, Secretary of State for Health; Clare Short, Secretary of State for International Development; Chris Smith, Secretary of State for National Heritage; and Jack Straw, the Home Secretary.

At its annual conference in Bournemouth, the Royal British Legion's 600 delegates passed a motion, already adopted by its National Council, to call for a pardon, and to "call upon the National Council to bring renewed pressure on Her Majesty's Government to take this action".

The scared young men, page 5



Corporal Peter Goggins: Shot for cowardice after escaping an ambush

ical evidence". A spokesman said last night that the legion now planned to lobby the Government and the Ministry of Defence to pardon the men as soon as possible.

Dr Reid and more than one-third of the new Cabinet voted for the pardon process in the Commons a year ago, when the Conservative government beat off a legislative amendment moved by Andrew Mackinlay, Labour MP for Thurrock.

Mr Mackinlay has now tabled a Commons motion, which is expected to get the support of hundreds of MPs across the House, arguing "that the vast majority of the 307 executed were as patriotic and brave as their million other compatriots who perished in the conflict... Their misfortune was brought about due to stress, or the stress of their accusers, during battle, and that even if the behaviour of a small minority may have fallen below that of the highest standards, then time, compassion and justice dictates that all these soldiers should now be treated as victims of the conflict".

The "Yes, Minister" argument being put against Mr Mackinlay's plea from within the Ministry of Defence is that if a blanket pardon were given, some soldiers who were guilty could be included; that a review of First World War courts martial could reopen demands for a review of other courts

and that the Salerno Mutiny was cited as the next campaign to come.

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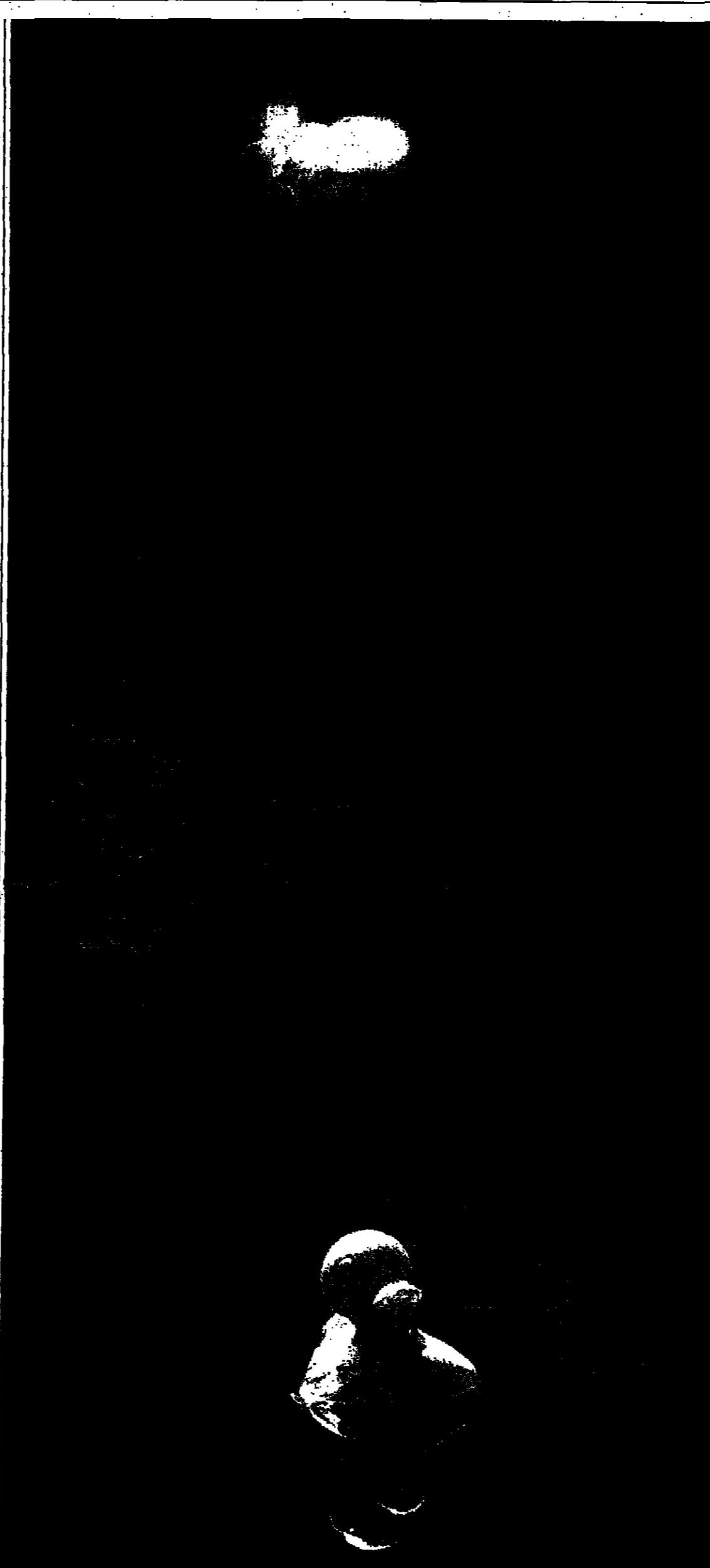
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The scared young men, page 5

### Hope for nurses

The man who holds the fate of two British nurses in his hands, added yesterday that he had not ruled out asking a Saudi court to spare them from being beheaded.

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Up tails all: One of 100,000 plastic ducks that went dabbling in the river Avon at Bath yesterday - competing in the world's largest ever bath duck race. The ducks were backed for £1 each, with a trip to Iceland as the prize for the winner, and the losers seeing their money go to WaterAid, a charity that provides clean water and sanitation in developing countries

Photograph: John Lawrence

## French PM agrees to fall on his épée

John Lichfield  
Paris

Prime Minister Alain Juppé last night exploded all calculations in the French parliamentary elections by announcing that he would quit his job if the centre-right coalition won the second-round on Sunday.

The announcement was intended to take the wind out of the sails of the Socialists and other left-wing parties, whom unexpectedly won the first round last Sunday with 42 per cent of

the vote. Mr Juppé is desperately unpopular and his party may bring out tens of thousands of voters who do not normally support them.

But the - ineffective - resignation of a prime minister in the midst of an election campaign is unprecedented and potentially disastrous for the rather desperate hand of President Jacques Chirac. Mr Juppé's long-term mentor and boss in the Gaullist RPR party, will be

seen behind the decision. It may alienate some voters, already angered by the president's decision to bring the election forward for tactical reasons.

Mr Juppé made the announcement at the opening of a post-mortem meeting last night of the campaign committee of the RPR and its coalition partner, the UDF alliance of small centre and rightist parties.

To succeed in the new challenge ahead, we will need a new prime minister, led by a new prime minister," he said. "I will continue

the [electoral] battle to the end and then I will consider that my task has been completed."

Just before the committee meeting, Mr Juppé made a visit to President Chirac, in the greatest of secrecy, at the Elysée Palace.

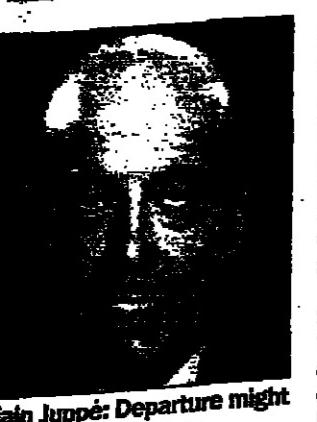
Speculation on a possible

successor - provided the centre-right wins - began instantly. A formal announcement before the election would further mangle constitutional propriety but officially-inspired leaks are likely.

The front-runners will be Philippe Séguin, another leading figure in the RPR who was president of the outgoing parliament and a partially reformed EU-sceptic, and François Bayrou, education minister and rising star of the UDF.

Outside possibilities might be the former prime minister, Edouard Balladur, or some semi-political figure from a state-owned enterprise.

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Alain Juppé: Departure might bring out the voters

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## significant shorts

**Airport protesters jubilant as supplies arrive by night**

Jubilant protesters on the site of Manchester Airport's proposed £172m second runway say they are equipped to resist eviction for several more weeks following an audacious re-supply operation carried out under cover of darkness yesterday.

Security officials policing the fenced-in site were caught unaware by a group of campaigners who sailed through defences and into the camp by using dinghies and canoes on the River Bollin.

The opposing sides in the conservation dispute disagreed about the effectiveness of the operation last night, but it was clear from protesters living in tree-houses that they had received fresh supplies of food, water, medical items and batteries to power mobile telephones and CB radios. Some campaigners claimed that the boats had also been used to land up to 50 new protesters on the existing sites, but this was denied by a spokesman for Randal Hibbert, the under-sheriff of Cheshire responsible for the eviction.

Credit for the raid was claimed by an organisation calling itself the Sea Sabs Marine Conservation Group. Three of the seven camps have now been cleared of protesters. According to the under-sheriff's spokesman, about 35-40 protesters remained on site. The protesters put that figure at up to 150. **Steve Boggan**

**Glorious sunshine, and roads misery**

Britain basked in the sunshine yesterday as temperatures soared up to 21C, giving the country its warmest Whitson Bank Holiday weekend for five years.

But the heat did nothing to alleviate the misery of motorists caught in a series of traffic jams which brought chaos to many areas of Britain. The worst delay was in Staffordshire where the M6 was closed after a military tanker overturned, covering the motorway with hundreds of gallons of aviation fuel. Fire services immediately closed the carriageway in both directions. A five-vehicle pile-up on the A48 near Carmarthen, Dyfed, which resulted in 12 minor injuries, including seven to children, also caused severe disruption. Yesterday's incident follows the death of a six-month-old baby in a crash in North Wales on Sunday. **James Mellor**

**Britain rejoins development agency**

Britain is to rejoin the international development organisation Unesco in the next five weeks, the Government announced yesterday. The announcement reverses the Tory government's decision 12 years ago to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

The new Government disclosed in the Queen's Speech two weeks ago that it would rejoin, but had not set a date. The announcement that Britain would join by 1 July was made by Secretary of State of International Development Clare Short (left) at an executive meeting of Unesco.

She said in the statement, delivered by aide Tony Bazeley,

that Britain wanted to take part in the organisation's aid to poor countries. Unesco is an autonomous agency of the United Nations, based in Paris. It aims to promote learning, preserve the world's heritage and exchange ideas and information between nations.

**No change in surrogacy law**

A change in the law on surrogacy, effectively banning surrogate motherhood in return for the payment of expenses, is most unlikely, Whitehall sources indicated last night. While contract-based commercial surrogacy is illegal in Britain, questions have been raised about the alleged payment of expenses in excess of £10,000 to "host" mothers.

A Department of Health spokesman said yesterday: "If there is anything that comes to light that gives us concern, we will have a look at the existing law to see if it is adequate." But he stressed there was no presumption in favour of tightening legislation. Ruth Deitch, chairwoman of the Human Embryology and Fertilisation Authority, said recently that she thought the existing law was sound, although there may be some concern about people taking the payment of expenses too far. **Anthony Bevins**

**Farm-hand held over mother's death**

A farm worker charged with murdering his elderly mother was remanded in custody when he appeared in court yesterday.

Magistrates at Yeovil, Somerset, remanded Peter Pitman, 46, of Priory Farm, Charlton Mackrell, near Somerton, until Thursday. Mr Pitman lived at the farm with his 75-year-old mother Janet, who suffered from rheumatoid arthritis. The body of Mrs Pitman, who had been shot, was found in a field near her home on Friday.

**Bogus guard walks off with £50,000**

A man posing as a security guard walked off with more than £50,000 in a daring daylight raid on a motorway service station, police said yesterday.

The raider, who was not thought to be armed, walked into the Granada service station on the M4 at Cheveley near Reading, Berkshire, on Sunday, and was allowed into the room where the safe was housed. He then handcuffed and gagged two women cashiers before snatching two days' worth of takings from the safe. The two women were said to be badly shocked but unharmed. No one from Granada was available to discuss the raid.

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## people



Unreleased tapes of the young Bob Marley could fetch millions. Photograph: Partridge and Storey

**Marley's unknown legend that could sell for £60m**

Promised unreleased tracks by the late reggae singer Bob Marley have been put up for sale for £60m by his former producer.

Danny Sims, who signed Marley to his JAD record label between 1969 and 1971 before the legendary Jamaican switched to the Island stable, has the rights to 200 tracks produced by the artist.

"Bob has surpassed being just a music legend," said Mr Sims. "He has become a leader of a worldwide musical faith kept alive by his family, those who love the man and his music and the sheer originality and quality of his voice and songs."

Marley, nicknamed the "Poor Man's Pope" because so many of his songs preached revolution and freedom from oppression, was born in 1945, the son of a British army captain and a Jamaican woman.

Brought up in Kingston, he worked as an electrical welder before forming a reggae group, Bob Marley and the Wailers in 1963. Hits such as "No Woman, No Cry" and "I Shot The Sheriff" catapulted the band to fame

and made Marley an influential political voice. In 1976 he narrowly escaped an assassination attempt which left his wife, Rita, seriously injured. Five years later the committed Rastafarian died from cancer in Miami at the age of 36.

In recent years re-releases of Marley's music have enjoyed success in the British charts and, with the news that a session by Paul McCartney and John Lennon made after the Beatles had split could be worth £2m, Sims is expecting multi-million pound bids for the tapes.

Included amongst the tracks are solo compositions by Marley, early versions of Wallers' hits and cover versions of songs by American artists such as James Brown.

Jeremy Collingwood, President of the British Marley Appreciation Society, believes the discovery of new material is significant. He said: "There are many gems amongst these tapes. It could be thought of as the equivalent of discovering a roomful of early Picassos."

**James Mellor**

**Woman bomber takes aim at rough justice**

Kelly Flinn, the US air force's first female B52 pilot, has spoken publicly for the first time since she decided to save herself and the US air force further embarrassment by accepting a general discharge from the armed forces.

Interviewed by *Time* magazine, she said she would probably "throw some outdoor gear in the jeep, put the top down, get myself a dog and go".

She is still at the air force base at Minot, North Dakota, where procedures for her departure are expected to take up to 10 days.

Ms Flinn said she was fully prepared to be disciplined for her admitted adultery and disobedience, but felt that her case should have been handled outside the military judicial system.

She said she had been hoping for a sanction that could have included a fine, a reprimand, demotion or transfer. "Then," she said, "I could salute smartly, get Marc Zigo [her lover] the hell out of my life and move on."

Instead, she found herself facing up to nine years in prison, in a case that inflamed American opinion and prompted awkward questions about whether men and women in the US armed forces were really treated equally.

Along with giving her side of the story to *Time*, Ms Flinn had to suffer the indignity of seeing made

**McAliskey gives birth to daughter**

Roisin McAliskey, on remand in connection with the IRA attack last year on a British Army barracks in Osnabrück, Germany, gave birth to a baby girl yesterday while under armed guard in hospital. However, Ms McAliskey's mother, the former MP Bernadette Devlin, said no members of the security service were present at the birth.

The delivery came three days after Ms McAliskey was taken to the Whittington Hospital, north London, from her prison cell in nearby Holloway prison. Ms McAliskey, who suffers from asthma, made the short trip on Friday with an escort of armed police following a court hearing. The baby was then two days overdue.

A spokesman for the Roisin McAliskey campaign said yesterday: "She has had the baby. It is a 5lb 13oz girl. I gather it was quite a long labour and Roisin is very tired, but they are both fine."

A spokeswoman for Whittington Hospital said later that "both mother and baby are doing well".

Ms McAliskey has been held on remand in Holloway while fighting extradition to Germany in connection with last summer's attack.

Despite the campaign over her pregnancy and asthma, she had been refused bail until Friday.

The hospital's chief executive Jane Perrin confirmed at the weekend that there would be a "police presence" and strengthened security during Ms McAliskey's stay.

**Mary Dejevsky, Washington**

## briefing

## SPENDING

**The shopper of 2001: older, richer and more discerning**

The average British shopper in 2001 will be richer, older and more picky than today and will prefer out-of-town malls to the high street, new research says.

A report by retail researchers Verdict on consumer demand in 2001 concludes that there will be a fundamental shift in patterns of shopping and income distribution over the next five years. A sharp fall in the birth rate 30 years ago together with higher youth unemployment means that by 2001 there will be fewer people in their twenties with less to spend than there are today. Older people will have the greatest spending power, benefiting from inherited wealth, building society windfall gains and insurance company flotation. The report concludes that consumers over the next five years will be much more demanding and will want to shop around at major shopping centres rather than secondary high streets.

Verdict says the boom markets in retail over the next five years will be electrical products, driven by computer games, software and accessories. Television sales will be boosted by the advent of digital technology and mail order and sportswear will show strong growth. And consumers will switch back to brands. Childrenswear and food sales will show the weakest growth.

**Sameena Ahmed**

## EDUCATION

**Teachers overawed by computers**

Many teachers lack confidence in new technology and are insufficiently trained to teach the national curriculum in information technology, a new survey of school heads has found. Eighty per cent of headteachers questioned for BBC2's *Computers Don't Bug* programme broadcast last night, said teachers lacked confidence in using computers, and 68 per cent said staff did not know enough about information technology to teach it for the national curriculum - 57 per cent said that even newly qualified teachers. The survey supported findings by Ofsted, the schools inspectorate, which suggested that standards in information technology were weaker than all other subjects.

Nigel De Gruchy, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union Women Teachers, said: "[Teachers] are expected to become subject specialists in a whole range of areas overnight and they are just not prepared." He believed that a government-funded centrally co-ordinated training system was needed to bring teachers up to date.

■ Pre-school campaigners are urging the Government to harmonise regulations covering services from nannies to nursery schools. Ministers say they aim to promote better integration between child care and pre-school education, as part of plans to expand nursery schooling. But the Daycare Trust said that expansion should not be at the expense of quality. Services from birth to the beginning of statutory school age were currently dogged by a proliferation of inconsistent regulations, it said.

## INDUSTRY

**Rural firms neglected**

The survival of very small rural businesses could be under threat unless the Government takes action to provide better advice and resources. The County Landowners Association (CLA) and the Federation of Small Businesses (FSB) have claimed. Rural firms with fewer than 10 staff were receiving "less and less attention", and the CLA said "even excluded" from the Business Links support structure for smaller firms. The "serious" cutback in Rural Development Commission services had also reduced its support. The CLA and FSB said they would be taking their concerns to ministers at the Department of Trade and Industry.

## HOUSING

**Worst estates due for demolition**

Billions of pounds of local council capital for housing should be carefully targeted at Britain's most run-down estates, a new report says today. The money should be steered towards re-developing "the very worst properties", according to the Institute for Public Policy Research think-tank. And it said such redevelopment would mean knocking down and rebuilding some estates. The Government is committed to releasing £5bn of local council capital receipts for building new housing and renovating existing stock.

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DD YOUR DOUGH

Laid bare: Mark Banks's latest stained glass creation *The Last Supper*, with Jesus and the Disciples represented by teddy bears – a recurring theme in his work Below: The artist in his workshop

Photographs: David Rose

## Today's the day the teddy bears have their Last Supper

**Kathy Marks**

Mark Banks wipes the final specks of cement off his latest creation, a portrayal in stained glass of the Last Supper in which Jesus and the Disciples are represented as bears.

This type of subversion of the religious imagery traditionally associated with stained glass led one London gallery to reject his work as too controversial when he was looking for a place to exhibit. But for Mr Banks, who has decided to cock a snook at the established art world by staging his own exhibition, it is emblematic of his fresh approach to a centuries-old art form. The bears, recurring figures in his work, appear not just in religious settings, but also in bars and nightclubs, where they drink and smoke.

"I wanted to alter the public conception of stained glass, to take it out of the church context and make it appeal to a wider audience," he says.

In *The Last Supper*, his largest and most intricate pane, the Disciples

lounge around a table wearing expressions that range from piety to boredom. One has his paw stuck in a jar of honey; a second has just spilt his wine. In another window, a Nativity scene is again peopled by bears.

If the work is unusual, then so is Mr Banks's background. Born with Treacher Collins Syndrome, a rare genetic condition resulting in severe facial deformity, he spent most of his childhood and early adulthood in hospitals undergoing surgery to rebuild his features. The disability, he believes, has given him an profound appreciation of natural beauty.

The tapes of rock music that sustained him through the endless rounds of operations also inspired another leitmotif that runs through his art. Elvis Presley, Buddy Holly, John Lennon and Bob Marley are among the performers that he has portrayed.

Mr Banks, 32, who works out of two sheds at the bottom of his garden in Chingford, north-east London, had creative leanings as a child but failed

his art O-level twice. His enthusiasm was re-ignited by a visit in 1987 to Presley's Graceland mansion in Memphis, which features a collection of elaborately painted windows.

"Something just clicked," he says.

On his return, he set about teaching himself the art and craft of stained glass. The bears theme, he says, occurred to him in a dream in which he visualised two tarty-looking female bears in mini-skirts, stockings and high heels. He reproduced the image in a work he calls *Bear Burns*.

While the exhibition at Gallery Forty-Seven in July is Mr Banks's first attempt to gain commercial recognition, he has managed to interest a number of celebrities in his art. He has made a window for Uri Geller featuring crystals and bent spoons, and one for Emma Thompson, the actress, which includes an enormous Oscar figurine.

"There's something magical about working with glass," he says. "It's a unique art form."



## Legal delay may halt abortion plan

**Steve Boggan**

Lawyers representing a father who is trying to prevent his estranged wife from aborting their baby have been told that the House of Lords cannot hear his case until next Monday – when she will be more than 15 weeks pregnant.

The delay, due to the Whit

holidays, could be significant because Lynne Kelly, revealed yesterday that she may go through with the birth if the case continues to drag on.

James Kelly, 28, Edinburgh, has lost at every step on the way to the Lords, but an order is still in place preventing Mrs Kelly from having a termination. After Mr Kelly lost his case at the Court of Appeal, it was assumed that the Lords would sit soon afterwards.

But Wendy Sheehan,

Mrs Kelly's solicitor, said yes-

terday: "The House of Lords, both the clerks and the court it-

self, is closed this week. But the clerk's office is prepared to open this Wednesday at 10am for us to lodge the petition."

The date that has been cancelled in to hear the case is Monday next week. It has yet to be confirmed. They simply could not convene five law lords and clerks and court staff before Monday."

The delay could have an influence over 21-year-old Mrs Kelly's decision to abort or proceed with the pregnancy. She told the *Daily Record* newspaper yesterday: "The way things are just now I will carry on with the abortion. But if the matter is delayed further by the courts then I may have to reconsider."

Smoking a cigarette, she added: "When I first went to see the doctors, they told me I had got there at the right time. But more than week has now passed, so that starts to leave questions in my mind. If the case goes to the House of Lords, who

knows when it will be heard? That could make the difference of me having to have a labour-induced termination – and that is something I would have very strong doubts about."

David Paintin, a retired gynaecologist and chair of the Birth Control Trust, said the delay of an extra week did not represent a significant increase in the complications. He said the type of abortion favoured by Mrs Kelly could be safely performed up to 18 weeks.

"Abortion is legal up to 24 weeks. From an ethical and medical point of view, there is no problem up until that point. But, for the woman, it becomes more prolonged and uncomfortable. At 14 weeks there is twice the risk of complications than at, say six or eight weeks. But this risk is still only two per thousand ... I would be more concerned about the protracted uncertainty and anxiety."

Mrs Kelly was in hiding last night with representatives of the *Daily Record* and *The Mirror*, but her uncle, Willie Falconer, said that the family had been shocked by revelations in court that Mr Kelly was convicted of assaulting her last year.

"How would you feel if it were your sister or your niece that was getting beaten up?" he said. Mr Falconer said the family had been angered by Mr Kelly's appearances on television. "What's been going on is, this guy's been saying, when he went along to the TV studios, 'I hope Lynne is getting counselling and I hope the family are taking care of her'. That's what he should have been doing. No woman is going to walk out if her marriage is OK." He challenged Mr Kelly publicly to deny having assaulted his wife, despite evidence given in court that he was convicted on 15 May 1996.

Letters, page 15 | Helen Mirren: Prime Suspect star in the prime of life



## She's 51, but still the sexiest

**Louise Jury**

In a poll calculated to hearten every middle-aged woman, the actress Helen Mirren has been voted the sexiest woman on television.

The star of the *Prime Suspect* detective series, who last year posed naked at 50, beat a clutch of younger contenders to win the approval of readers of *Radio Times* magazine. She attracted a 5 per cent lead over the *X-Files'* Gillian Anderson followed by Jennifer Anniston of *Friends* and presenter Ulrika Jonsson.

However, the *X-Files*, the cult American series, can boast the sexiest man. David Duchovny trounced home-grown talent including actors Colin Firth and Neil Pearson and sports presenter Des Lynam.

Nearly 40,000 people returned the *Radio Times*' survey of viewing and listening habits. The editor Sue Robinson said it showed what a major part television plays in our lives. More than one-quarter said they would not give it up even for large sums of cash. The survey found that 45 per

cent of those who replied were more shocked by the news than crime programmes. ITN's Trevor McDonald was the news reader the public most trusts, just ahead of the BBC's Michael Buerk. Michael Parkinson was the best-ever British chat-show host, with 47 per cent of the vote compared with 12 per cent for Clive James.

The readers overwhelming regarded Chris Evans, the former Radio 1 disc jockey, as a fool and would most like to receive the kiss of life from Dr Ross, of the American medical drama *ER*. Inspector Morse was the favourite detective.

Readers' main concern was excessive violence – 47 per cent said films with a violent content should be censored. Yet 45 per cent thought films should not be cut at all. Of those who replied, 58 per cent watched television for between one and three hours a day and another third watched for more than four hours a day. One per cent never watched any television at all. Forty-two per cent listened to the radio for between one and three hours a day.



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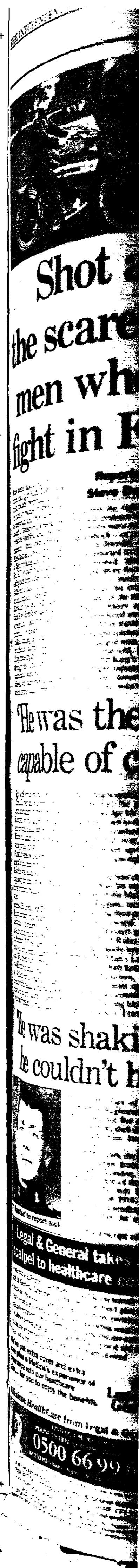
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2001: older  
discerning

Joseph Stones and the Bible given to his wife when he joined the Durham Light Infantry. Stones's quick thinking helped him and his comrades, including Peter Goggins, left, escape a German patrol. Both were shot for cowardice

Photograph: Keith Dobney / North News

# Shot at dawn: the scared young men who lied to fight in Flanders

They were sick, cold, hungry, tired and terrified. They saw their friends bombed, gassed and cut to pieces in spectacular numbers and they were reduced to trembling wrecks by relentless shellfire and the imminence of their own demise. Many had lied about their age to fight for King and Country. But 307 of them were executed by their comrades, often for little more than being frightened, confused young men. Between 1914 and 1920, more than 3,000 British soldiers were sentenced to death by courts martial for desertion, cowardice, striking an officer, disobedience, falling asleep on duty or casting away arms. Although only 11 per cent of the sentences were carried out, those who were shot at dawn were denied legal representa-

**Reports by**  
**Steve Boggan**

tion and the right of appeal. Medical evidence which showed that many were suffering from shell-shock or post-traumatic stress disorder – was either not submitted to the courts or was ignored. Most hearings lasted no more than 20 minutes. Transcripts made public three years after the events suggest that some of the men were underage. Others appeared to have wandered away from the battlefield in states of extreme distress and confusion, yet they were charged with desertion.

One 19-year-old, Pte George Roe of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, was executed for desertion, even though one witness told his

court martial: "[Roe] came up to me and asked if I was a policeman. He told me that he had lost his way and had been wandering about for four days." Another 19-year-old, Pte James Archibald of the 17th Royal Scots, told his comrades he "felt queer" while en route to the trenches at 6.30pm on 14 May 1916. At 3pm the next day, he was found asleep in a barn. He was shot by firing squad three weeks later.

Sgt Joe Stones of the Durham Light Infantry was arrested in January 1917 after an ambush in which his commanding officer was killed. Stones, whose previous bravery had been acknowledged by officers, had wedged his non-functioning rifle across a narrow trench to slow down Germans who were pursuing him. He was deemed

to have "cast away his arms" and was executed. Pte Joseph Byers was underage when he enlisted in 1914. By January 1915, the war had ground the young man down and he went absent without leave. After being caught, he admitted attempting to desert in the naive belief that his honesty and contrition would earn him a prison sentence. He was shot at dawn two weeks later.

Andrew Mackinlay, the Labour MP for Thurrock who has been campaigning for pardons for the men for five years, said: "When the suppressed documents relating to these courts martial were released, they showed that these men were demonstrably shell-shocked."

"Even where we can't prove the men were ill, we can say that there was one common denominator – they were all denied

natural justice. None was given access to legal representation or the right of appeal. Most of them were not given proper medical examinations and so their conditions were ignored." Mr Mackinlay would like to see either a blanket pardon by royal prerogative – which would not require legislation – or each case to be examined on its merits by High Court judges. None of the cases he is concerned with

involves treason or mutiny. Julian Putkowski, co-author of *Shot at Dawn* (Pen & Sword), said: "The function of these executions was to intimidate and frighten soldiers in the battlefield to get them to take part in pointless exercises in which thousands were slaughtered."

"The composite soldier in the trenches would be suffering from chronic insomnia and anxiety attacks. He would be wet

and cold in wind-chill factors that dragged temperatures as low as minus-18. "It was enough to drive anyone crazy. To say that all these men who were shot were bad and deserved their punishment is to ignore all these factors. Most just couldn't take any more."

By 1930, Parliament had introduced legislation banning the death sentence for the offences for which the 307 were shot.

## 'He was the last man capable of cowardice'

Sgt Joe Stones stood at just 5ft 2ins tall, but he was promoted over the heads of stronger men because of his acknowledged bravery and leadership qualities. Time and again he led barbed-wire parties out into No Man's Land, risking his life while caring for the men in his charge. But he was executed for "casting away his arms" in one of the most bizarre tragedies of the war.

Stones, 25, of the 19th Durham Light Infantry, had been in the trenches of northern France for a year when, one cold morning in January 1917, he went on patrol with his commanding officer. The men were ambushed by Germans and the officer was killed, but Stones couldn't return fire because he had not removed a protective cover from the breach of his rifle.

The young sergeant turned and ran but had the presence of mind to wedge his rifle across a narrow trench to slow the Germans. He reached his comrades in the rear, shouting: "The Hun are upon us," and gave them enough time to escape. However, he was charged with casting away his arms and two corporals, John McDonald and Peter Goggins, were charged with quitting their posts as they made their escape.

At Stones's court martial, one officer, Lt J.Rider, wrote: "I have personally been out with him in No Man's Land and always found him keen and bold. In the trenches, he never showed the least sign of funk... I have had countless opportunities of seeing him under bad circumstances. I can safely say

that he was the last man I would have thought capable of any cowardly action." But Stones, along with the corporals, was executed anyway. Like many families whose sons were shot at dawn, Stones's nephew spoke of him again. His great nephew, Tom Stones, 56, found out about him only last year.

"My grandfather was a lay preacher and he kept a bible with details of family members, the war and battles written inside – but there was no mention of my great uncle Joe," he said.

"What they did to him makes me very angry. They shot him like a rat. It's clear that the poor bugger was no coward. I don't want a medal for him, but I do think he should get a pardon and an apology."

## 'He was shaking so much he couldn't hold a pen'



Farr: Wanted to report sick

Pte Harry Farr of the West Yorkshire Regiment had been in hospital for five months recovering from shell shock before they sent him back to the trenches.

For two years, the 26-year-old married man from Kensington, west London, had been through some of the worst action of the war before he cracked up in 1916. And, four months after sending him back into the fray, he cracked up again.

The transcript of his court

martial at Ville-sur-Acre records that Farr failed to report for duty on 17 September. He fell out without permission, intending to find an officer to report sick to. However, his pleas fell on deaf ears and he was dragged, kicking and screaming, towards the front before being charged with cowardice.

He told the court martial: "I returned to the 1st Line Transport hoping to report sick to some medical officer there. On the sergeant major's return I reported to him and said I was sick and I could not stand it."

"He then said: 'You are a fucking coward and you will go to the trenches. I give fuck all for my life and I give fuck all for yours and I'll get you fucking well shot.'" He was shot at dawn on 18 October.

While he was in the hospital suffering from shell shock, a nurse wrote a letter home for him to his wife, Gertrude, because his hands were shaking too much to hold a pen. It was the last she heard from him.

Gertrude kept her husband's fate a secret for more than 70 years. She was 99 when the papers relating to his case were released and her granddaughter, Janet Booth, was able to explain that he had not been a coward, but was simply a sick young man unable to take any more killing. "After all those years not mentioning him, she spent the last days of her life talking about Harry Farr," said Mrs Booth. "It meant an awful lot to her to have the stigma removed. Now I'd like to see my grandfather pardoned."

### Legal & General takes a scalpel to healthcare costs

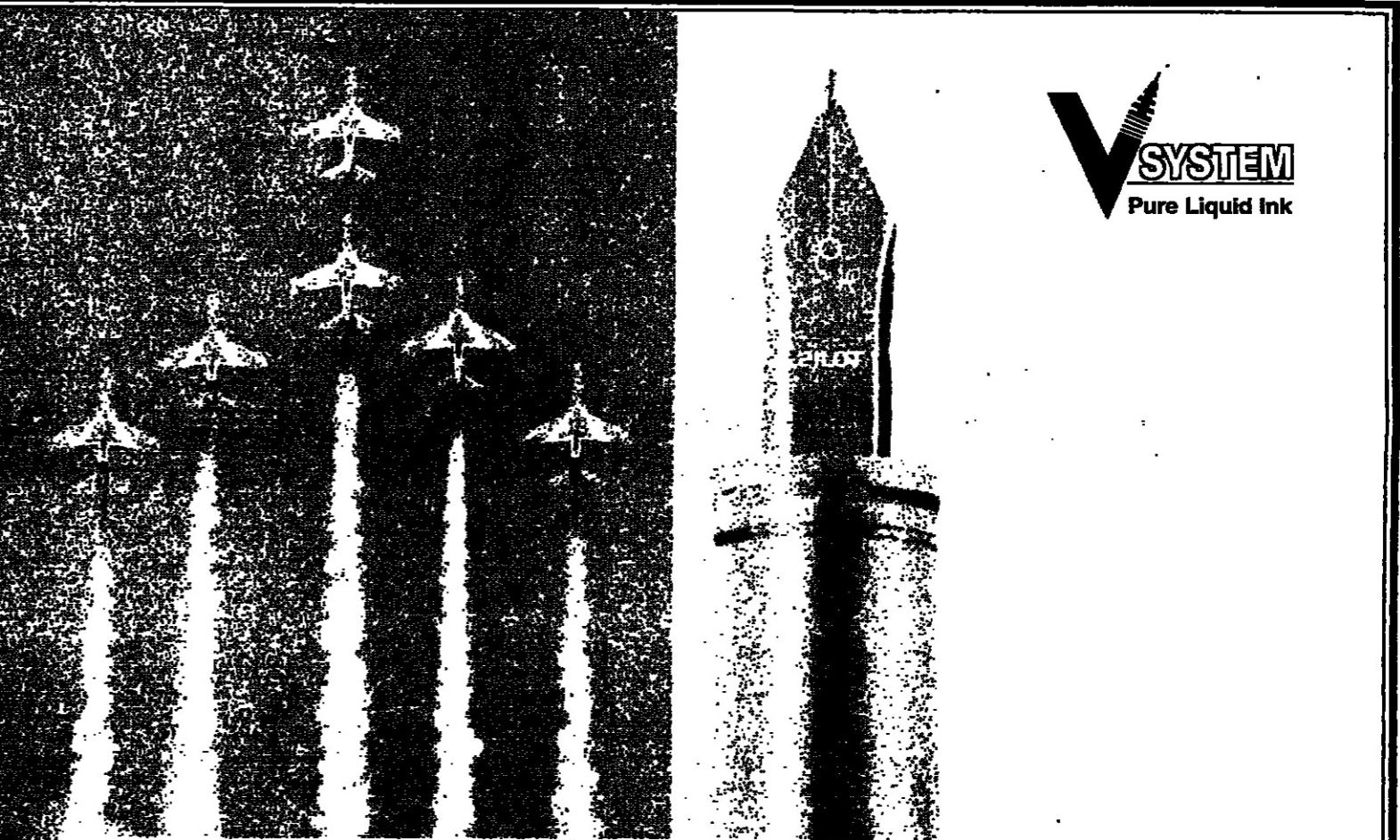
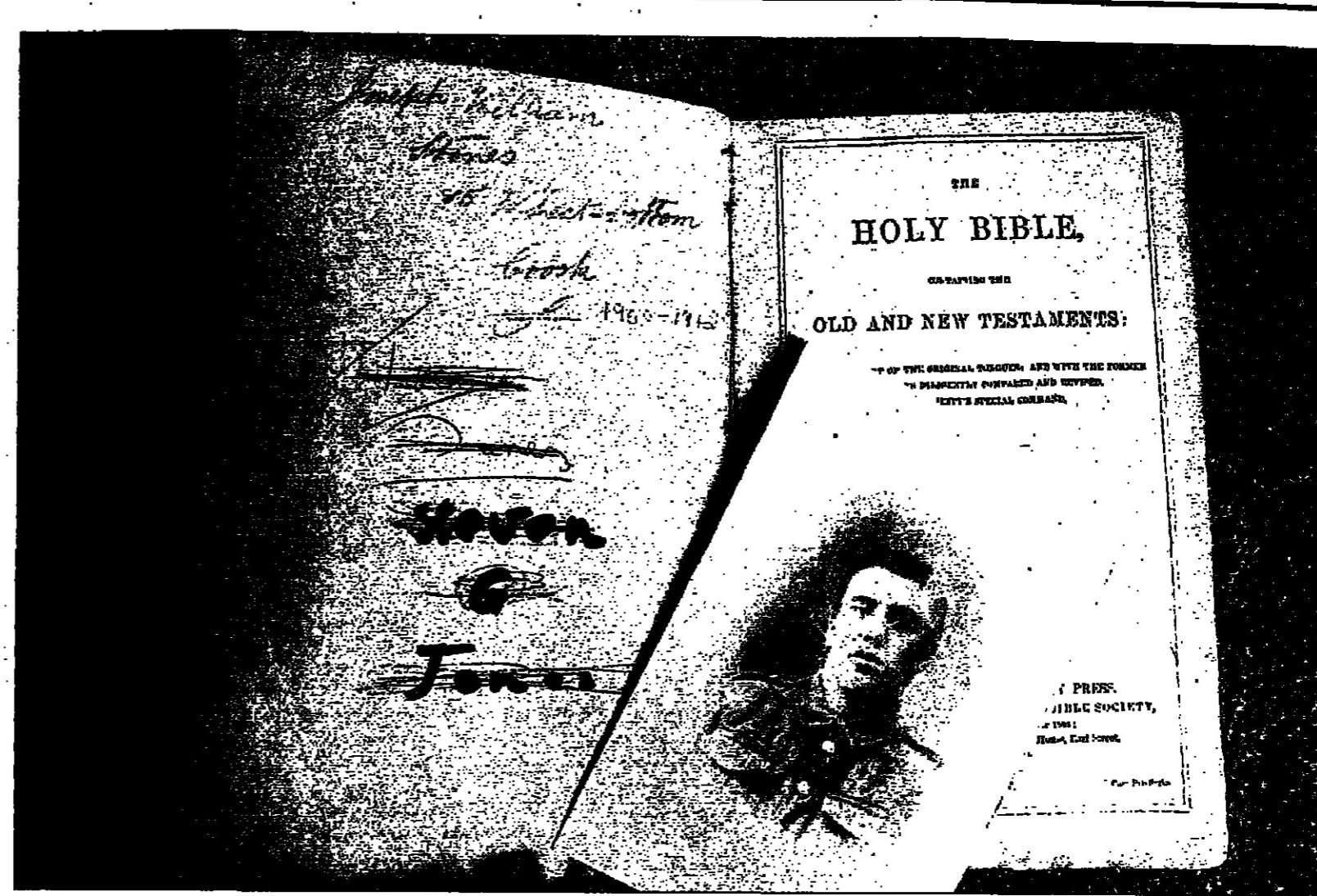
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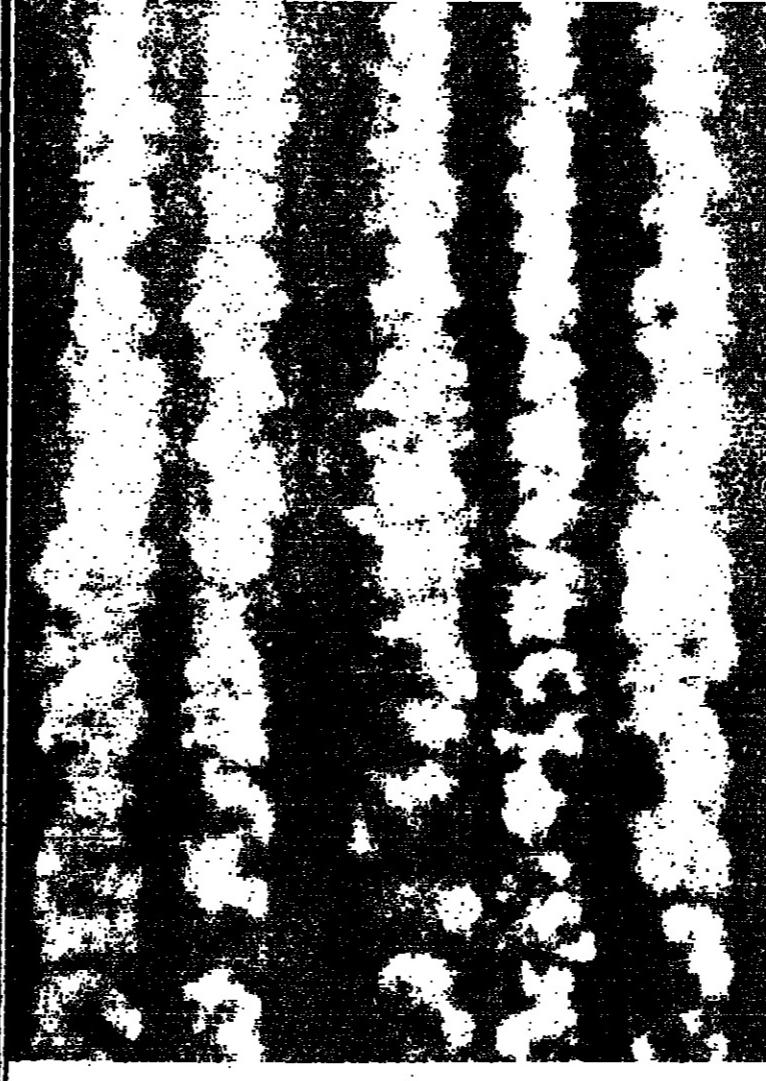
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# Hint of hope for nurses in murder trial

Steve Boggan

The man who holds the fate of two British nurses in his hands hinted yesterday that he had not ruled out asking a Saudi court to spare them from being beheaded.

Frank Gilford, brother of Yvonne Gilford, the Australian nurse allegedly murdered by the Britons Deborah Parry and Louise McLaughlin, made conflicting statements about his willingness to see the death penalty carried out. But, as a result of the Saudi court adjourning the women's trial for three weeks so lawyers could make a plea for clemency, he said he would use the time to think about his position.

Mr Gilford, of Adelaide, and

his family are the only people who can save Ms Parry and Ms McLaughlin if they are found guilty of beating, stabbing and smothering his sister to death last December at the King Fahd Military Medical Complex in Dhahran. He has consistently said he wanted the death penalty carried out, and appeared to adhere to that yesterday in an interview on BBC Radio 5 Live's *Midday with Mairi* programme.

When asked by the journalist Eddie Mair whether he would consider clemency in the case, he replied: "Not at this stage, no." However, by the end of the five-minute interview, he appeared to soften his position.

Asked what would make him ask for clemency, he replied: "That I don't know until such

time as we get more facts and time to contemplate the aspects."

"It is something that we have

some weeks to think about and

contemplate. It is not a matter

of a simple question, yes or no,

now. It's something that we have

got to think about. We can't just

jump off the deep end and say,

"Oh yes, we're going to do that,"

we're going to do that."

Asked when he and his family

would make a decision, he

replied: "Well, give us time to

think about it. We don't know."

The brutal way his 55-year-old

sister was killed has clearly played

a large part in his calls for the

penalty to be carried out. "It has

not been easy – it is something

that just doesn't go away," he

said. "You can sort of close your

eyes and see your sister there, all

stab wounds and head all bashed

in. It just doesn't go away."

Earlier, in an interview with

Independent Radio News, Mr

Gilford acknowledged that the

death penalty and "blood mon-

ey" – compensation for a vic-

tim's family – were not the

only punishments available to

the courts. "There are more op-

tions than just the blood mon-

ey and the beheading," he said.

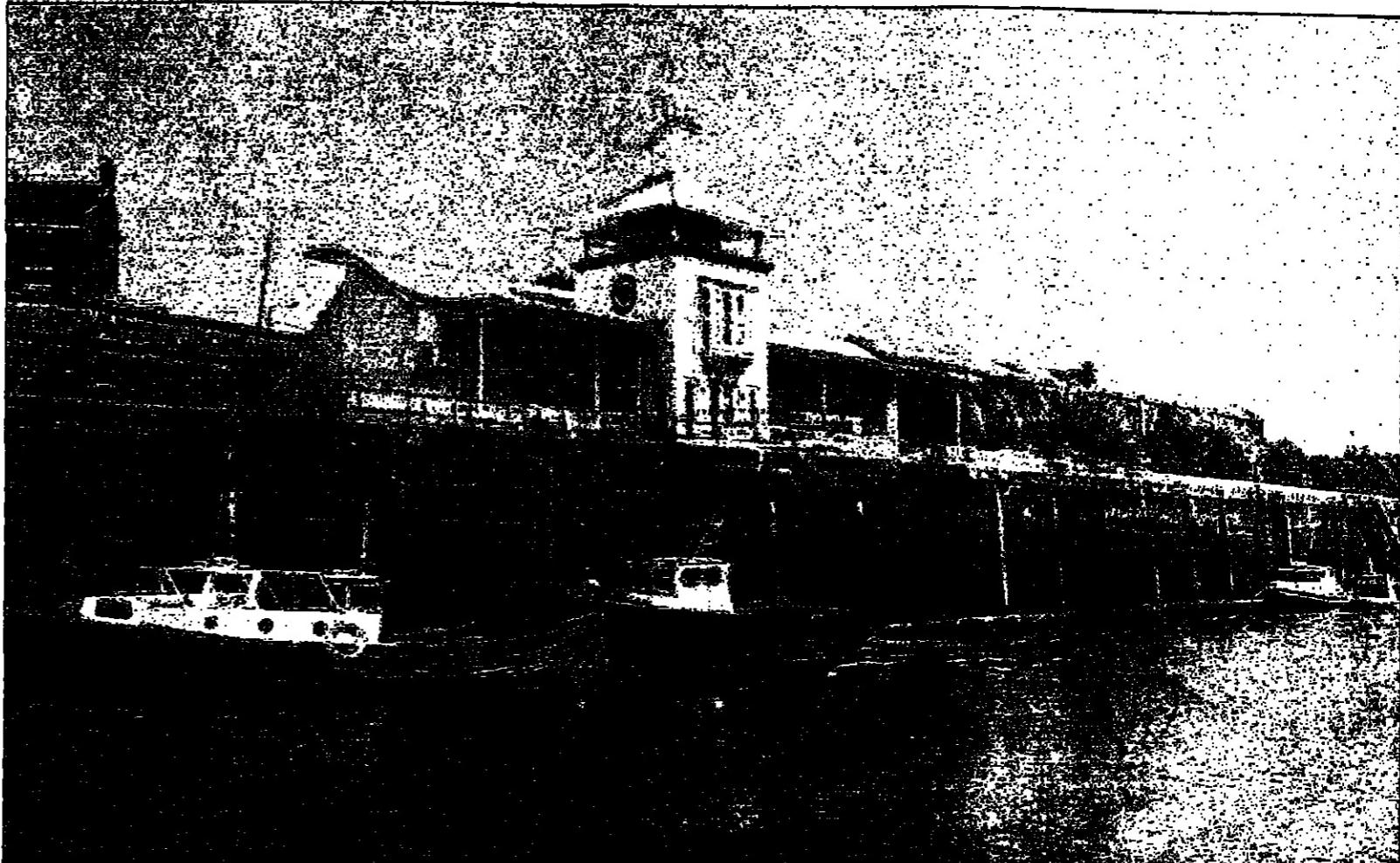
"Apparently, there is imprison-

ment in the case as well."

Ms Parry, 41, of Alton, Hampshire, and Ms McLaughlin, 31, of Dundee, have withdrawn confessions which they told a hearing in Al-Khobar on Sunday they made after being threatened with rape. The hearing was adjourned for three weeks so fresh approaches could be made to Mr Gilford.

His apparent willingness to consider the jail option was wel-

comed by Stephen Jakobi of Fair Trials Abroad. "But the problem here is not whether guilty people deserve the death penalty," he said. "It is that confession statements were obtained in highly dubious circumstances."



Off the drawing board: Ouseburn water sports centre, on the Tyne, by Newcastle-based Jane Darbyshire

Photograph: Michael Scott/North News

## Female architects build on success

Louise Jury

When Jane Drew, the brilliant British architect of the Modern Movement, graduated as an architectural student in 1929 no one would give her a job.

She had received 16 marriage proposals during her studies at the Architectural Association where the predominance of men was such, she once recalled, that "you could have a hare-lip and a squint and still be taken out to lunch".

She overcame these hurdles to enjoy a long, successful career and died last July at the age of 85. This autumn, a new award celebrating women in architecture is being launched in her memory.

But the Jane Drew Award will not be alone in honouring women architects. Though they comprise only 10 per cent of the profession, they are finally in the limelight.

The Design Museum in Lon-

don has just finished a series of

lectures on women designers and architects. Next week the Royal Institute of British Ar-

chitects (Riba) unveils an ex-

hibition of their work in its

Heinz Gallery.

The Prince of Wales' Institute

of Architecture is holding a one-

day seminar on women in ar-

chitecture next week. And his

magazine, *Perspectives*, this

month devotes eight pages in

praise of the women who, it

claims, "are finally transform-

ing this last bastion of sexism".

Joanna van Heyningen, 51, who runs her own practice with husband Birkin Haward, be-

lieves this will be the "last gasp

of interest in women".

She concedes she was one of

only a handful of women at a din-

ner of several thousand archi-

archs earlier this month. She

thinks it is probably more diffi-

cult for employees, rather than

partners, and certainly for

women outside London who

do not get the same salaries and

promotions as their male col-

leagues.

But the breakthrough has

been made. "We've won the bat-

tle," Ms van Heyningen said.

Ms van Heyningen's experi-

ence is that being a woman can

be positive. "You have a certain

surprise advantage on the build-

ing site. They do slightly expect

you not to know about building,

but once you've shown you do,

they jolly well listen."

She points out it is feasible to

work as a single practitioner.

"But they aren't the people who

become famous. They're not

doing the big, flashy buildings."

Women are being noticed for

what they do. For example, Jane Darbyshire, who works in

Newcastle with her partner David Kendall, was awarded the

OBE in 1994 for "services to ar-

chitecture" after developing a

national reputation for housing,

hospice, urban renewal and

sports and arts centre schemes.

Kate Macintosh gained an

MBE for her long and distin-

guished career including work

on the Royal National Theatre.

And Gabriele Bramante seized

the public imagination with her

glass and steel *Citizens' Advice*

Bureau in Chessington.

Denise Bennett, 44, who runs

a practice with her husband

Rab producing buildings such as

Powergen's headquarters, said

despite the presence of some all-

women practices, there was no

women's movement in archi-

tecture. "Our generation felt it

was more important to master

the profession and be good at it."

Up to 30 per cent of the stu-

dents are women and Denise

Bennett hopes they will not

have to be their own bosses to

succeed. "It is beholden on

practices to give people the

freedom," she said.

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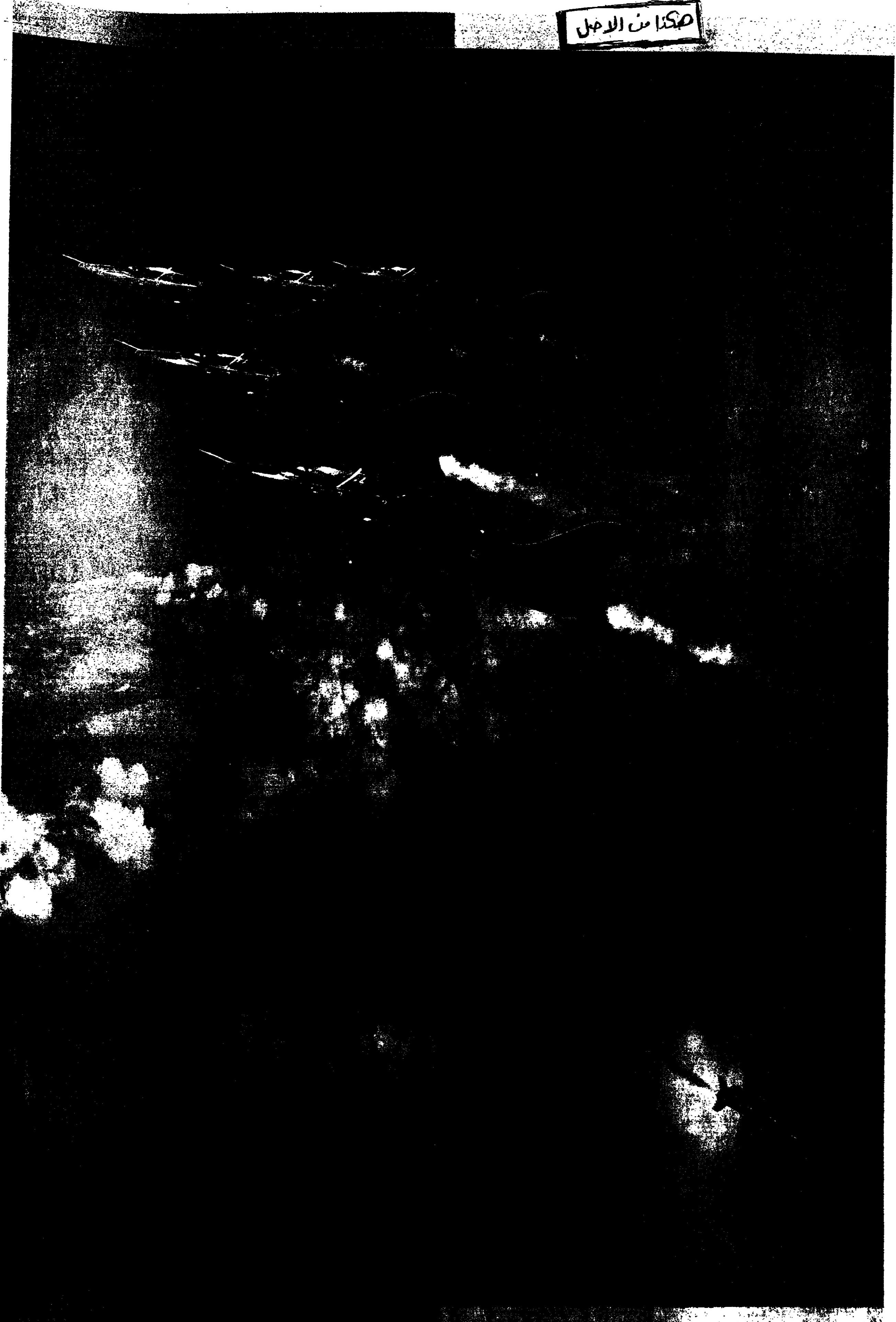
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## international

# Chirac feeds off Juppé's sacrifice

**John Lichfield**  
Paris

With one bound our hero was free. The unpopular Prime Minister, Alain Juppé, announced yesterday that he would carry the responsibility for the crushing first-round relection suffered by his centre-right government in the first round of parliamentary elections on Sunday.

But President Jacques Chirac's hand will be pictured by many behind the back of his long-time servant and ally, compounding the president's reputation as a reckless political dice-roller and determined escapist.

Mr Juppé's decision is politically unprecedented and constitutionally extremely doubtful.

His departure may be enough to tip the second round towards the centre-right but there could also be a reaction against what will be seen as a cynical manouevre.



Three-way split: The National Front mayor of Toulon, Jean-Marie Chevalier (centre) with party followers. The NF gained 15 per cent of the vote on Sunday. Photograph: Brian Harris

his promises of two years ago to cut unemployment and "heal France's "social fractures". It was the President who took the decision to call the election nine months early. It was the President's RPR party which endured some of the most stinging reverses on Sunday night.

In the President's one-time unassassable fortress, the city of Paris, the centre-right may lose six seats, including that of Mr Chirac and Chiracism. It was the President, as much as Mr Juppé, who failed to deliver on

To protect the last five years of his presidency from cohabitation with a left-wing government, the President is expected to make another personal intervention before Sunday – probably in television address on Thursday or Friday evening. What remains of constitutional etiquette will prevent him from naming Mr Juppé's potential successor. But leaks may fill the gap.

Will it be semi-dissident Mr Séguin of the RPR, a man who

has recently curbed his EMU scepticism? Or will it be the rising force in the UDF, the education minister, François Bayrou? Sources within the RPR say Mr Chirac would be extremely unwilling to appoint either man since the post might provide a springboard for them to challenge him for the presidency in 2002. A reconciliation with Mr Chirac's old friend, Edouard Balladur, who unsuccessfully used the premiership to try to do just that in 1995, is

regarded as out of the question.

The great personal victory of the first round is undoubtedly the education minister, Lionel Jospin. Whatever the outcome this weekend, he is now established as the clear master of the French left.

Sunday's vote re-established the Socialists, with 25.5 per cent, as the most popular single party in France. The loose alliance of Socialists, Communists and Greens, together with minority leftist parties, scored

44.3 per cent in the first round. This could provide the platform for a narrow win by the left on Sunday. But Mr Jospin has few political reserves to call on.

The non-vote on Sunday – including spoiled ballots a near-record 35 per cent – is believed to be disproportionately on the centre-right. Mr Jospin's hopes depend, with dark irony, on the behaviour of the first-round voters of the far-right National Front. In those constituencies where the NF candidate has been eliminated, the far-right votes, on past form, should transfer to the centre-right.

The left's chances of forming a majority depend on winning many of the 78 seats out of 577, in which the right-wing vote will be split by a three-cornered fight between the left, the centre-right and the NF. It seems the left's chances of winning these seats is good. But to have a real chance of power, Mr Jospin probably needed perhaps 100 of 150 three-way battles.

## Arafat berated over jail torture

**Eric Silver**

Jerusalem

"If you had heard them," said Youssuf Musa, 56, a Palestinian driver, in Jerusalem yesterday, "you wouldn't have wept tears, you would have wept blood."

Mr Musa spoke after visiting his son, Imad, in a Jericho prison. Imad, 25, is one of nine men in their twenties and thirties from Al-Khader near Bethlehem, who have been held by Palestinian military intelligence for a year on multiple-murder charges. They are alleged to have acted on orders from an Israeli secret service agent.

Palestinian human rights workers believe they were

framed by a security apparatus running out of control. On 7 February Yasser Arafat's Justice Minister, Freih Abu-Medien, told the Palestinian parliament they were innocent and would be released within 48 hours. Three months later they are still behind bars. Their trial has been set for 22 June.

The Palestinian authorities now say they have all confessed. But the nine claim they were tortured until they signed false admissions.

Youssuf Musa accused their Palestinian interrogators of sexually abusing the prisoners, of threatening to settle accounts with their families, beating them and forcing them to drink sewage water. He last saw his son on Saturday.

"He told me they raped them with their batons," he said. "They tied their hands behind them and made them stand or sit naked in one position for hours at a time. They tied them to a rod and turned them like chickens on a spit. They hit them with electric cables."

According to Bassem Eid, director of the Palestinian Human Rights Monitoring Group, the Israeli army has admitted that two of the Al-Khader shootings were perpetrated by undercover Israeli soldiers.

One of the accused, Nabil Salah, 25, was serving a term in an Israeli prison when he was supposed to have murdered a man from his village on the way to the mosque. In another case, one of the supposed murder victims had committed suicide by drinking poison in front of her husband's family.

Mr Eid was presenting his independent group's first annual report at the end of a month in which two Arab land dealers were bludgeoned to death, apparently by Palestinian police, for selling land to Jews, and two Arab journalists have been arrested for doing their jobs.

"We are still," he said, "confronted with illegal detention, substandard prison conditions, lack of proper procedure and torture on a large scale."

## Citizens tied up by red tape of Europe's free-travel zone

**Sarah Helm**

Nobody has counted the number of conventions, decisions, handbooks, resolutions, or annexes that constitute the Schengen agreement, but officials estimate they would stand about three feet high.

Europe's first botched attempt to set up a free-travel area, the Schengen agreement is a monument to the complexity of harmonising national laws in such sensitive fields as immigration, policing and criminal justice.

In these policy areas more than any other, every country wants its sovereign rights protected and its geographical "specificity".

Over the years the Schengen machine has probably churned out more than 3,000 pages. The "common consular instruction" (harmonised visas) alone runs to hundreds of pages, with at least 14 annexes.

Some might say that the sheer

unwildness of Schengen, signed so far, by seven European countries, would have deterred the European Union's 15 member states from continuing down this path of integration, particularly at a time when the union proclaims a new commitment to simplifying its laws in order to get closer to the "citizen".

Yet this same Schengen agreement is about to become incorporated into the already labyrinthine texts of EU law.

As part of the present negotiations on EU reform, to be completed at Amsterdam in three weeks' time, it is being proposed that Europe should set up an "area of freedom, justice and security". The foundations of this new EU-wide legislation will be the Schengen agreement.

The process of incorporating Schengen is causing such headaches for EU lawyers and diplomats that some predict the entire project may have to be abandoned. "It is a terrible mess," said one Brussels diplomat.

Operating the Schengen sys-

tem outside the EU, however, has proved deeply unsatisfactory, and other member states are therefore keen to radicalise the process within Europe's institutional framework. This means incorporation of Schengen and acceptance of its principles by all 15 member states.

The problem is that Britain's new Labour government is once again stalled at the integration.

And Tony Blair is causing even more headaches by saying that not only must Britain keep its internal borders, but it must also be able to "opt in" to other parts of Schengen such as crime data sharing.

"They just want to pick and choose – it can't be done," said one official.

For the sake of a political deal at Amsterdam a compromise is bound to be worked out. But the result will be a new European agreement of such monstrous proportions that it will surpass the monstrosity of Schengen, meaning nothing at all to the "citizen".

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# Betrayal led Taliban to bloodless triumph

Slippery deals enabled regime to capture north, writes J J Ferguson

The speed with which the end came flabbergasted everybody. Only three weeks ago, General Rashid Dostum, the defeated leader of the anti-Taliban alliance, stood on a podium in the centre of Mazar-i-Sharif for two hours as his forces, including 70 tanks and a squadron of MiG-21s, rumbled by or dipped their wings overhead in salute. Not one of those tanks or jets fired a shot against the Taliban as they advanced from the west this weekend, prompting General Dostum to flee to Tashkent and then Ankara. Never in Afghan history has so much territory been won with so little bloodshed.

The collapse of the north is not complete. Ahmed Shah Massoud, General Dostum's main ally and former defence minister in the government expelled from Kabul by the Taliban last September, still controls two or three provinces in the north-east. The territory he holds in the mountains and high passes of the Panjshir valley is a very different military prospect to the flatlands of Turkistan. He commands about 20,000 seasoned troops, whose loyalty to their leader appears to be of a different order to that of General Dostum's men. What Massoud and his forces do next is of crucial importance to the peace and security not just of Afghanistan but of Central Asia.

Massoud is an ethnic Tajik, whose inspired guerrilla campaign against the Taliban throughout last winter has been supported by Tajikistan and probably by Russia as well, principally from an airfield at Kulyab, in the southern Tajikistan. This weekend the Tajik President, Imomali Rakhmonov, called an emergency meeting to discuss the burgeoning crisis to the south. He has frequently expressed fears that Afghan conflicts may trigger an uncontrollable influx of refugees into Tajikistan, which shares an 800-mile border with Afghanistan and is only now emerging from a five-year civil war of its own.

There are already an estimated 1.8 million people living in Mazar, far more than its ordinary population, and a large



proportion of these are fugitives from the Taliban. With the fall of the city, those people with reason to run have nowhere left to go now but north.

Massoud, or so the theory goes, could lead some or all of his army with them if the Panjshir Valley proves untenable; the arrival of 20,000 battle-hardened former Mujahedin would upset the fragile *status quo* between Tajikistan's ex-communist nationalists and Muslim hard-liners, especially if the Taliban decided to pursue them across the border.

Russia, which still commands 25,000 border troops in the region, shares the fears of President Rakhmonov. Moscow believes the conflict may spread to Tajikistan's neighbours to the west and north. This weekend Yevgeny Primakov, Russia's Foreign Minister, said the collective security treaty would be "immediately activated" if the border was violated. However, at the same time the Taliban foreign minister, Mullah Mohammed Ghoussaini, tried to reassure the world that his government "strictly adhered to a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries".

But the word of an Afghan leader is often worthless, as the Russians found to their cost during their 10-year occupation of the country. General Abdul-Majeed Rozi is a case in point. He was one of General Dostum's most trusted commanders and once famously accepted a £1m (£7m) bribe to capitulate to the Taliban and then did

nothing of the kind. Yesterday he was on the streets of Mazar, calling for the population not to be afraid of their new masters and to reopen their shops.

General Rozi was instrumental in the collapse of the western front that made the capture of Mazar possible. Interviewed at 18 Division Headquarters on that front line by *The Independent* only one month ago, General Rozi's antipathy to the fundamentalists from the south seemed sincere. "Maybe the Talibans are not good Muslims," he said. "What Muslim would hit women with sticks?"

Who knows what slippery deal the Taliban struck with General Rozi in order to get him to change his mind. "I've been a soldier for 27 years," he said last month. "My job is to take orders. I leave politics to the politicians." Yet he did not hesitate to betray General Dostum.

As the Taliban prepares to move east from Mazar for the final offensive, the world is watching to see whether Massoud will have the same problem with his commanders.

The *Diao Yu Tai*, a protest boat from Hong Kong, runs into a patrol boat of Japan's Maritime Safety Agency yesterday during a protest over Tokyo's claim to an island chain near the Senakus, in the East China Sea. Photograph: Reuters



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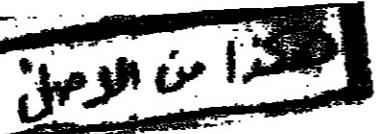
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# Iran's new head brings dialogue into the open

Robert Fisk  
Tehran

There are portraits of Rimbaud and Braudel on the walls of Morad Saghafi's neat little Tehran office, along with piles of his latest magazine. And like the rest of his tiny staff, the francophone Mr Saghafi is a happy man, rejoicing in the extraordinary election victory of Mohamed Khatemi - not because of the new president's personality, but because of what his success represents.

"The people asked their candidate to take care of their day-to-day life and not only of their life after death," Mr Saghafi says, and pours himself a glass of scalding hot coffee to help him endure the baking hot Tehran afternoon.

Could the defining moment in Iran's domestic life be better described? "The first thing everyone in the United States, Europe and elsewhere should realise," he goes on - the words confident and carefully phrased - "is that Iranian society is a lively political society, and that the things that made people come into the streets have changed in 15 years. They voted before because they supported anti-imperialism and the holy war and the dream of constructing a unified religious society. But this time the people went to the polls for love of freedom and more tolerance."

It is something dear to Mr Saghafi's heart. For his four-year-old magazine *Dialogue* is slowly becoming one of the most respectable intellectual publications in Tehran, a stimulating collection of articles on Iran's cultural and sociological problems, along with interviews with French philosophers, even with Gary Sick, the US National Security Council adviser during the Iranian hostage crisis.

"We want to talk about the Arab-Israeli problem, about our problems with America, our non-rational attitude on counting only on the Russians for our foreign policy," Mr Saghafi says. "We can be very frank and

we think this is because we didn't try to play the role of martyrs and say we are persecuted. What we print is what we think we can print. We try to know what the limits are - because that's the best way to push the limits a little bit further. We want to talk - and talk about the problems we can't find in the newspapers. Our latest issue contained seven articles about democracy and how it could be implemented in Iran."

*Dialogue* is a quarterly whose circulation has risen from 600, when it began four years ago, to 4,000. A quarter of the budget comes from advertising and the magazine costs only 50 pence. Mr Saghafi, who is 40, is an electrical engineer and keeps



Mohamed Khatemi: Will allow Iranians a 'place to talk'

the rent at bay with two other jobs - but this has not lowered the magazine's standards. The forthcoming election issue is likely to be among its most stimulating, asking readers to understand the implications as well as the results of the poll.

Khatemi had three times more votes than [the speaker of parliament Ali Akbar] Naeq Nuri ... more than 90 per cent of the electorate voted - which means that Iranian society is not politically dead.

"Civil society here is very proud and is looking for a place to talk; at last they have this possibility with Khatemi."

*Dialogue* in no way opposes the Islamic revolution - indeed,

it totally accepts the Islamic Republic as a nation that is going to last. Mr Saghafi was outraged and frustrated when a Scandinavian reporter asked him if there would one day be a counter-revolution. "He had read and understood nothing about us," he says angrily. "I said to him: 'I'm just sending my child to school for the first time. It is an immense amount of work for a government to send 19 million children to school for the first time - so do you think this is a government that is expecting a coup?' He was ridiculous."

Morad Saghafi's little magazine and its graduate founders are important because they represent the intellectual society that has been waiting for a Khatemi to win the presidency. They were not uncritical of the new president, who holds a BA in philosophy and an MA in education, but have shrewdly noted that "his mind became more open after each speech he made", and, "as minister of Islamic Guidance, he gave a new life to the Iranian press".

Iranian intellectuals do not fall into the Western trap of believing that a power struggle is inevitable between President Khatemi and the conservative clerics who supported his rival in the elections. True, as Mr Saghafi points out, "every politician is limited by his electoral entourage"; but cohabitation between conservatives and liberals is not impossible in the next government.

Mr Saghafi, however, sitting in an office that smells of printer's ink and fresh coffee, has few illusions. No one here has forgotten the euphoria that greeted President Rafsanjani's first election victory eight years ago - and how his ambitions became blunted by the bureaucracy and internecine power-struggles that followed. "I don't know if Khatemi will continue as he has campaigned or become part of the establishment like the others," Mr Saghafi concludes.

"Yes, we all remember how happy we were at first after Rafsanjani's election."

Turkish soldiers at the Zap camp, northern Iraq, 25 kilometres south of Turkish border, captured from Kurdish PKK rebels on Saturday. Photograph: Reuters

## Turkey hails rout of Kurdish foes

Army may outstay its welcome in northern Iraq, writes Christopher de Bellaigue in Ankara

As the Turkish offensive against Kurdish guerrillas in northern Iraq enters its 11th day, the generals who planned it are suggesting that modern Turkey's most extensive cross-border operation may turn into its longest.

The Turks have announced that large areas of northern Iraq are now clear of guerrillas from the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), and that the main rebel camps have been destroyed. Now, some are saying it may be several months before their men leave the area.

They are playing up the success of the operation. The Turks say they have killed 1,750 guerrillas, more than double the number reported killed during the last comparable cross-border operation, in 1995. Important PKK camps at Atrus and Zap, lying 55km and 25km inside Iraqi territory, have been taken, and hundreds of tons of food and ammunition seized. If

Hostile international opinion is one reason why European diplomats in Ankara are not inclined to believe talk that the

operation will last until the autumn. Should the Turks remain in northern Iraq much longer than the 45 days they stayed in 1995, allies such as the Americans, who try to be supportive of such offensives, would get twitchy. So might Iraq, which despite being barred from crossing the 36th parallel into northern Iraq, has protested loudly.

The trouble is that few do believe this, although it would not be politic for Turkish newspapers, which faithfully reproduce the military's figures, to admit it. Non-military sources in Diyarbakir, the Turkish town which the PKK wishes to become capital of independent Kurdistan, estimate PKK dead at no more than 300. Likewise, the Turkish casualty figures are considered "miraculous". More scientific enumeration is difficult; journalists, whose shocking photographs of the 1995 operation helped to swing international opinion away from the Turks, were prevented from crossing the border for the first week of the operation.

One reason for this is that some Iraqi Kurdish leaders are happy for the Turks to intervene. Among them are Massoud Barzani, leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), one of the two factions jostling for control of the region. Mr Barzani is happy to take over the border areas that have been "liberated" by the Turks from the PKK. The KDP, which is providing military and logistic support for the Turks, claims that the PKK clears villages whose inhabitants support Mr Barzani and press-gangs youths into fighting the Turks.

While the KDP takes possession of land along the border, PKK guerrillas, who number no more than 4,000 in the region, appear to be heading east. Some have sought refuge in areas controlled by the PUK rival in the region, the PUK. Others may go further and enter Iran, which Turkey has often accused of harbouring PKK militants. Once across the border they will be untouchable. Iran says Turkish incursions into Iran, even in "hot pursuit" of PKK guerrillas, will meet with force.

In the long run, the Turks want to prevent the PKK from returning to their old camps in northern Iraq. But KDP support for Turkish presence in the region is not open-ended. Nor is the patience of the local population, which feels no more sympathy for the Turks than for the often thuggish PKK.

Turkey's objective is not to keep troops in northern Iraq at prohibitive expense but to broker a peace between the KDP and the PUK. This peace, the Turks hope, would produce the political stability which is necessary if the PKK is to be denied a permanent home.

Turkey's shorter-term objective is more modest. It is to cripple the PKK, so that the organisation is unable to launch attacks in late summer and autumn.

If the Turks can smash the PKK's logistics, delay the return of the guerrillas to northern Iraq and bolster their own morale with imaginative casualty figures, then their job will have been well done.

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# The end of an empire? Not quite

## FLYING THE FLAG

David Usborne  
Nassau  
and Andrew Marshall

There are rumblings in the colonies. Or rather, there are rumblings in the dependent territories, the term by which the patches of land still run from London are known.

All bar one are specks of colour on the map, where once whole swathes of continents were red. After the vast wave of decolonisation that began with India in 1947 and finishes with Hong Kong on 30 June, a mere handful of territories remain. Only British Antarctic Territory (BAT) is of any great size. The largest by population is

Bermuda. They are, apart from BAT and Gibraltar, islands: most are relics of the days when the Royal Navy ruled the waves.

Only two (Ascension Island and Diego Garcia) have any military significance now, and that is mainly for the Americans, not Britain. Many have been linked to Britain for centuries. Each has a governor, who will (from time to time) put on his plumed hat. He is the representative of the Queen; government is mostly run by him with a group of local representatives, with the precise balance of power different everywhere. Foreign affairs and defence rest with London, which can also use reserved powers to block, pass or supersede legislation.

None is likely to part company with Britain any time soon, which is why this probably is the end of Britain's long retreat from Empire. Yet that leaves the problem of ruling a very disparate and far-flung group of territories.

Three (the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and Gibraltar) are claimed by other states (the first two by Argentina, the last by Spain) and the inhabitants are fiercely intent on staying British. The remainder value the link for other reasons, whether because of old loyalties, commercial or political advantages or aid and trade. None of that means that the dependent

territories (DTIs) are entirely happy, though. The primary cause of unhappiness is the British Nationality Act of 1981, which stripped them of full British citizenship and created the hybrid of British Dependent Territory Citizenship. Many see this as a second-class citizenship. Significantly, many point out, both Gibraltar and the Falkland Islanders were exempted from it, and both are populated largely by people of European stock. It seems to many people a straightforwardly racist piece of legislation.

The principal reason for the Act was to prevent an influx of immigrants from Hong Kong; but after June, that ceases to be an issue. Pamela Gordon, the Premier of Bermuda, acknowledges that debate about immigration rules before the handover of Hong Kong sparked fears in Britain of an invasion of Hong Kong Chinese. Such anxieties should not apply to Bermudians, she said, implying that few would actually feel tempted by British life.

"It is not as if every Bermudian is going to get up and go over to England; England is a country with many of its own

problems. When you are in a country that has one of the best per capita incomes in the world, the likelihood of scores of Bermudians picking up and emigrating to Britain would be slim to none."

None the less, all of the dependent territories that were affected by changes in British

nationality law will want some revision in their status. The rules particularly badly affect St Helens. There is very high unemployment on St Helena, yet the inhabitants still have to obtain work permits before they can work in Britain, the Falkland Islands or Ascension Island, their main places of

outside employment. "Saints" inhabitants of one of Britain's first colonies, feel badly let down. Though reports earlier this year of riots were untrue, there is a lot of bad feeling.

The remaining territories feel that they get important benefits from the Union Flag, despite the fact that many of the Caribbean dependencies are increasingly closer to the US than to Britain. Bermuda voted in a referendum only two years ago to stay British.

They are very geographically dispersed, with one group in the Caribbean, a scattering in the Atlantic, Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and tiny Pitcairn island in the Indian Ocean. Four (Gibraltar, Bermuda, the Falklands and the Cayman Islands) have representative offices in London. It is difficult to see how policymaking towards them can be anything but inconsistent.

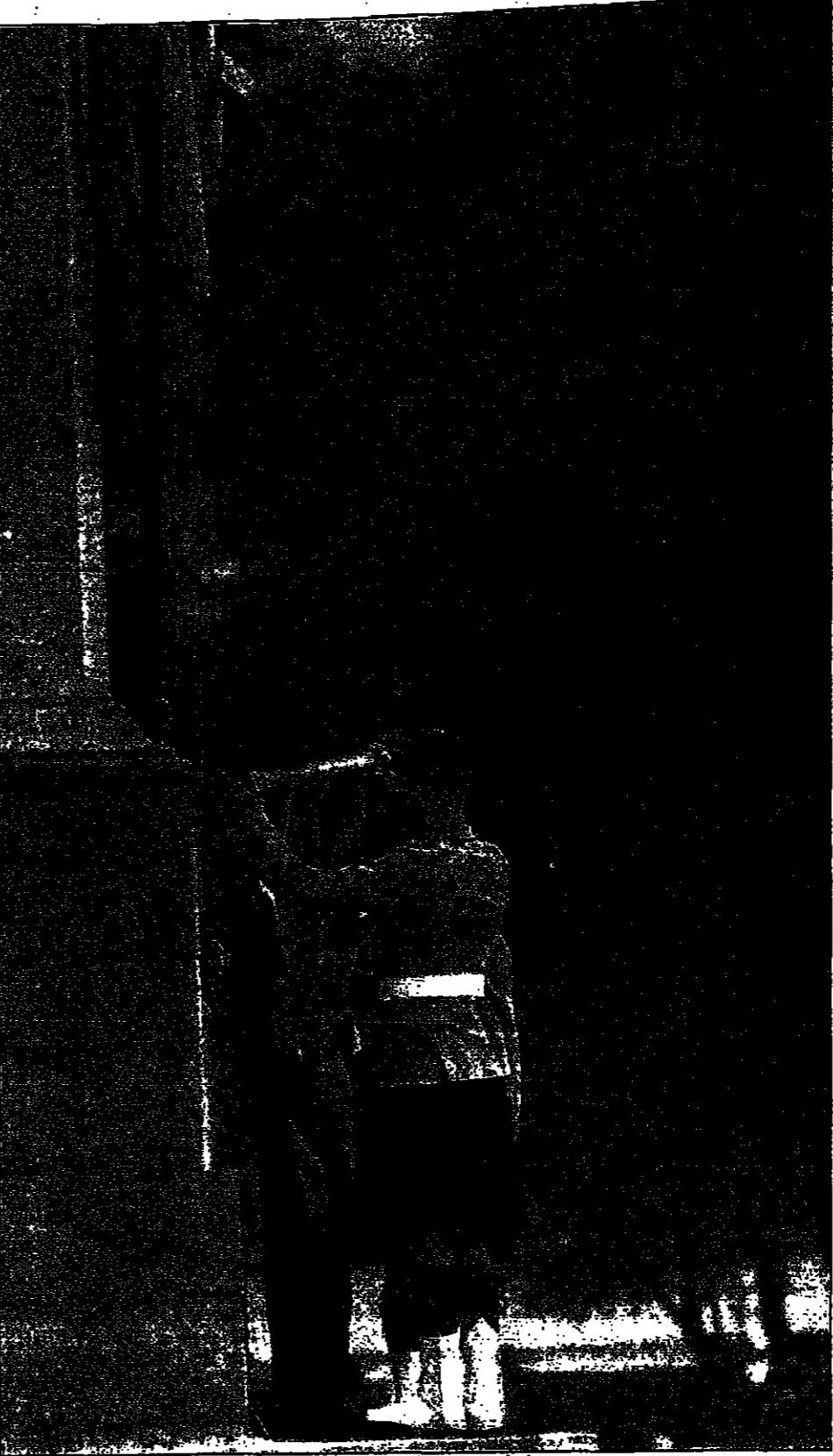
The dependent territories all feel, to varying degrees, that they are misunderstood, neglected or misused by the Foreign Office, which administers them. "They don't always think when they're dealing with the DTIs," says one source.

None the less, all resent the idea that they might be transferred to the new Ministry of International Development, seeing the FCO as a higher-profile home. "They would feel insulted" at a transfer, one source said.

All of them would like to have more of a voice in London, and especially with the Commonwealth. Though each is recognised by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, which ties together the group's legislatures, none has any representation with the Commonwealth itself. The Government will be asked to press this issue ahead of the Commonwealth summit in Edinburgh in October. It is, as officials admit, a small point; but it is symptomatic of the neglect and ignorance from which the dependent territories feel they have suffered.

They are equally worried by suggestions that they may be transferred to Clare Short's Ministry for International Development. This would lack logic, they say, for those former colonies that are not aid recipients - the Falklands, Cayman Islands, Bermuda and Gibraltar. But more than that, they feel it would be a downgrading, and according to an official from one, "a slap in the face".

**Tomorrow, Bermuda**



Human rights:  
beware the  
Kiwi model

## Citizens left behind press for rule change

Andrew Marshall and David Usborne

Britain's remaining dependent territories will press for a relaxation of immigration rules once Hong Kong returns to the Chinese fold, senior officials have told *The Independent*.

Hong Kong is by far the largest of the remaining red specks on the map in population terms. When it is gone, what was once the world's largest empire will amount to 16 territories and about 200,000 people.

Destined to become the largest, in population terms, of Britain's remaining Dependent Territories after the handover of Hong Kong next month, Bermuda has served notice that it will press for a relaxation of the rules that force Bermudians into the "other countries" channel at

the Heathrow arrivals hall. "It's an irritant," said Pamela Gordon, the premier of Bermuda, in an interview with *The Independent*. She says she plans to raise a range of immigration issues with the Blair government following the Hong Kong transfer.

Any presentation to the Government will stop far short, however, of a request for full right of abode for Bermudians in the United Kingdom. Bermuda, a speck in the Atlantic, has no interest in such an arrangement if it would entail Britons gaining the equivalent right to settle without hindrance in Bermuda.

Other territories are also pressing for a change in the rules; they feel badly disadvantaged by the 1981 British Nationality Act. The population of St Helena, one of Britain's oldest colonies, feel they have been made prisoners on their own island by the virtually worthless British Dependent Territories Citizen passports, issued mainly to prevent a flood of Hong Kong immigration to Britain.

But many of the territories want to press for a higher profile. Many feel hard done by by the Foreign Office, which they call "thoughtless", and forgotten by the Government.

They are equally worried by

**Delays of rule:** The days of flying the Union Flag each evening in Hong Kong are numbered, but remaining territories are unlikely to part company with Britain. Photograph: Tom Pilston

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## Race-hate ads add a nasty new flavour to Canada poll

Hugh Winsor

A series of attack television advertisements from the west Canada-based Reform Party, claiming that Quebec-born political leaders such as the Prime Minister, Jean Chretien, cannot be trusted to deal with national unity, has injected a nasty note of ethnic prejudice into Canada's election campaign.

The

television commercials, which feature unfattering photographs of Mr Chretien, the Conservative Party Leader Jean Charest, the Bloc Quebecois Leader Gilles Duceppe and the Quebec Premier, Lucien Bouchard, began running on public and private networks on the weekend.

The tracking poll by Reuters-Zogby on Sunday showed support for Reform had grown from 16.9 to 19.3 per cent.

The attempt to blame prominent Quebec-based politicians for Canada's problems of national unity because of their Frenchness marks the first time in a modern federal election campaign that any party has explicitly targeted Quebecers because of their ethnicity or their language.

The

airing of the advertisements prompted a barrage of criticism of the Reform Party Leader, Preston Manning, for stirring up English-French tension to shore up his party's support in western Canada and to power in the next election, four years away.

The

Conservative revival, propelled by Mr Charest's performance, is threatening the Manning scenario on two counts. If the federalist Conservatives are seen to be doing

well in Quebec, this is likely to have an echo in English-speaking Canada, especially in Ontario. Secondly, if the Bloc Quebecois appears to be fading, it is harder to argue that a tough anti-Quebec party, such as Reform, is needed to counteract it.

There are already some indications that the advertisements could backfire, by stressing the extremist image of the Reform Party, which it has been trying to play down.

One of Mr Charest's Com-

If anybody hates Quebec, and if anybody hates the French, or if you hate anybody at all, then go to the Reform Party, because they are the party of hate'

Mr Manning is counting on his Reform Party replacing the Bloc as the official opposition in parliament, a move that could be the stepping stone to power in the next election, four years away.

The Conservative revival, there's a party for them. It's called Reform. If they hate the French, there's a party for them. If you hate anybody, go to Reform because they're the party of hate."

Mr Charest attempted to inject some humour into the situation by telling audiences in various communities in Ontario that the Conservative Party did not require people to produce their birth certificates to attend his rallies.

The suggestion that where you are born should determine whether you should be prime minister of the country is, to say the least, offensive." Mr Charest added. It's obvious Mr Manning's campaign has reached a new low."

The leader of the Reform Party has now said the commercials may have been misinterpreted and that he has nothing against Quebecers, only that they have dominated the debate about national unity for too long.

The Reform Party has virtually no support in Quebec and is only holding candidates in 5 of the 75 Quebec ridings. Nevertheless, Mr Manning claims that his proposal to reduce the scope of the national government and to decentralise most of its functions to the various provincial governments, including the Quebec government, is a viable strategy for national unity.

The Prime Minister is also attempting to confront Mr Manning directly on the issue and will be spending the next two days in Alberta and British Columbia, where the Reform Party has most support.

## significant shorts

### Sierra Leone coup force hunts down ex-ministers

Troops in Sierra Leone's capital searched houses looking for ministers of the former civilian government yesterday, a day after a military council seized power. Military sources said five former ministers were detained at the military headquarters. South Africa joined the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity in condemning Sunday's coup, which put an end to just over a year of civilian rule.

The coup leaders, led by Major Johnny Paul Koroma, said they wanted to bring rebels of the Revolutionary United Front into the government to consolidate an elusive peace in the civil war.

Reuters - Freetown

### Kabila bans rivals' rallies

President Laurent Kabila's administration banned all activities of political parties and public demonstrations in the capital of Zaire, Kinshasa, until further notice. Citing a need to ensure security.

The crackdown followed a weekend decision by the veteran opposition leader Etienne Tshisekedi to stage fresh protest marches in the city tomorrow and Friday.

US officials in Paris said that the Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, is to send the UN ambassador Bill Richardson for the first senior-level US talks with Mr Kabila since the former rebel took power in the Democratic Republic of Congo. He will push for a broad-based government that would pursue economic and political reforms.

Reuters - Kinshasa

### Churches condemn burning

Religious leaders denounced a weekend arson attack on a Lübeck church by right-wing extremists and vowed it would not influence their campaign to uphold the rights of asylum-seekers in Germany. Suspected neo-Nazis daubed swastikas on the facade of St. Vitus Church and started a fire which spread to the church early on Sunday. They also scrawled the name of a local priest whose parish is sheltering a family of asylum-seekers to prevent their deportation to Algeria.

Reuters - Bonn

### Louvre reopens after strike

The Louvre museum reopened yesterday after striking guards ended a five-day blockade in exchange for a promise of talks with the management over their grievances.

Reuters - Paris

### Clinton recalls war sacrifice

President Bill Clinton led a Memorial Day tribute to the nation's war dead and warned that the United States must meet its responsibilities to avoid mistakes that led to past wars. Using the backdrop of white tombstones that fill Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia, he set the stage for his trip to Europe this week, designed to deal with a post-Cold War Europe.

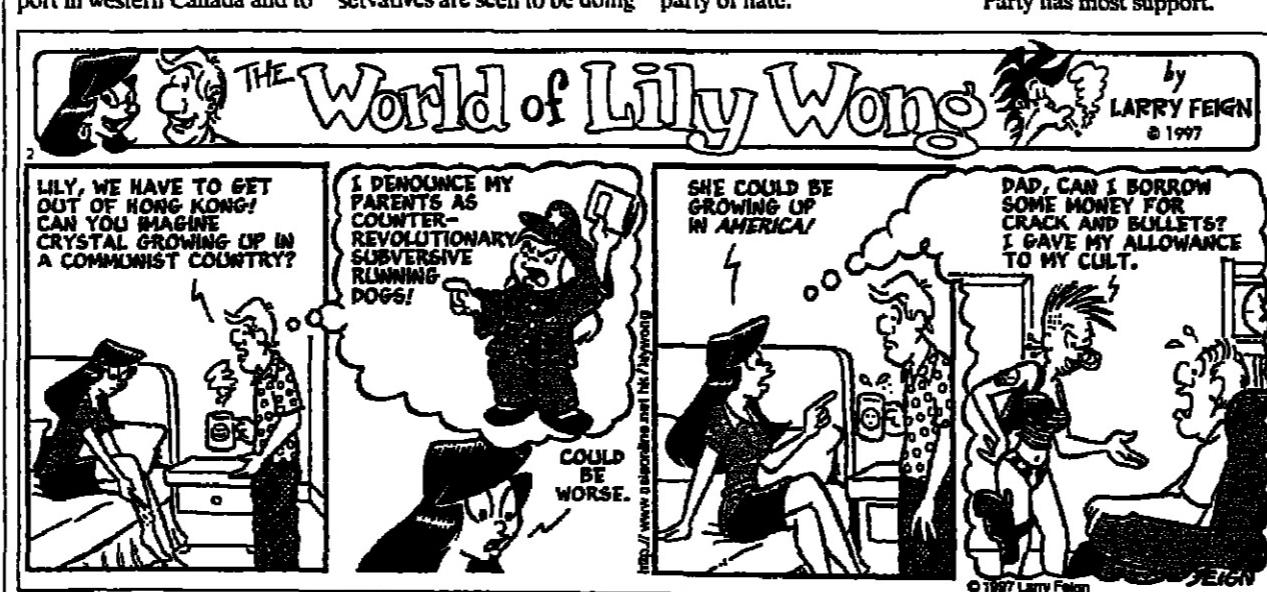
Reuters - Washington

### Vet keeps his mouth shut

An Indian vet on a hunger strike in protest against unemployment yesterday stitched his lips together to avoid being forcibly fed, the Press Trust of India said.

The news agency said Partha Pratim Kar, on strike for 17 days, had been without a job since he completed his training in 1991 in the northeastern state of Tripura.

Reuters - New Delhi



# Europe must listen to the French electorate

**G**eenuine Europhiles will take heart from the French election result for the good and simple reason that co-operation and integration will not work unless they are based on popular endorsement expressed periodically by national electorates. No agreement, no extra measures of integration. Genuine Europhiles do not hang on every communiqué issued from summits in Brussels or Dutch seaside resorts. Instead, the Europe of their imagining is a popular edifice, built – the inhabitants of this and other member countries to empirical measures to liberalise trade and movement while moving towards common-sense harmonisation of standards in tax as in employment. It cannot be a rush job.

Sunday's result in France is ambiguous in all sorts of ways but clear in its respect – a large number of French men and women are unhappy both with the prospect of a single currency and the way it is being prepared for. A pause for further thought would now be welcome, especially if it were accompanied by measures to alleviate the national sore of youth joblessness. (No one should pretend that that is going to be easy: French unemployment has as much to do with state social costs as deflation for the sake of joining the single currency.) Nonetheless, if Lionel Jospin forms a government after next weekend's runoff, he will be committed to a major

change of focus in negotiations over EMU. That may scupper the project as conceived by Chancellor Kohl and the Germans. The socialists' advance should thus emphasise the wisdom of Tony Blair's warning at the Noordwijk summit last week – that there has to be more focus on "the issues that matter to the people".

There should no mistaking the radicalism of that frame of reference. There is no popular backing for a common currency in France; German misgivings are suppressed only by the suffocating hold Chancellor Kohl has on Bonn politics. Meanwhile, if the people not just of this country but of the other member states were directly consulted, scant evidence of support would be found for much of the treaty on further integration which Mr Blair, Kohl and the rest were in Holland to start negotiating. Maastricht II, as it is dubbed, is for the most part neither necessary nor wished for. Given the stance taken by the British government and the desire among other leaders to palliate Mr Blair, it now looks as if the new treaty will be a minimalist document. It will be all the better for that. Go through the clauses and mark them in terms of popular will.

Some do attract support. Under the Social Chapter, there is a balance to be struck between British labour market liberalism and Continental controls. Labour is right to make a sticking point of the national border. There



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clearly is a difference of view, as there should be, between this country and, say, the Dutch, Belgians and other Schengen countries (though the coherence of that group has yet to survive the accession of the Greeks) which suggests this issue should not become Euro-law. Far better to let co-operation develop piecemeal, as for example in the joint passport and customs control regime now in operation on Eurostar.

There is, without a doubt, an energetic gap between popular sentiment and the institutions of European union – a gap which the European Parliament might eventually but certainly has not

yet begun to fill. It is a gap deepened whenever ministers and presidents and chancellors attend summits but fail to return full of explanation – to report back on the benefits of European projects. Enthusiasts for closer European cooperation often quite rightly bemoan the absence of advocacy of the benefits of membership, as when Cornish fishermen drive to protest meetings along roads partly paid for by the European regional budget. That advocacy ought also to take the form of explanation.

This is what has gone missing in France. Jacques Delors now says – in order to keep his socialist colleagues on

the straight and narrow – that the common currency plan was always intended to be about social justice; that an "economic government", ie political control, was always meant to be built into the operations of the European central bank. But he has done a remarkably poor job in keeping his fellow citizens up to speed, and convincing them that French defiance really is a price worth paying.

The reason he has not done so is because the single currency has, hitherto, been a scheme of political and economic élites whose arguments are to some extent based on unproven theories. In Sarcelles and other benighted suburbs of French cities, they need more convincing. If M Jospin cannot manage, he should pull out.

As they contemplate this French result, Messrs Blair and Cook should draw two lessons. One – as if they needed it, given results in Putney and elsewhere a month ago – is the utter irrelevance of organised or ideological Euro-scepticism. The French electorate may be confused but it is in no identifiable sense anti-Europe. But what manner of Europe? The British leaders should hold hard to their expressed intent of fashioning European institutions that speak to people's lives and interests and sentiments. It would be boastful for the British to claim that the landscape of European politics has changed with the advent here of Labour. Yet even a cursory comparison

## Time to pardon wronged soldiers

There can be no statute of limitations on seeking to right a past wrong, especially one that involves the Government, which has the capacity to change its official mind. All the evidence suggests that during the First World War, numbers of British soldiers were wrongly convicted and executed for alleged desertion from the front. Some people might think, given the nature of that war, that desertion was an ignoble act. But the campaigners' point is that British military tribunals erred and official records need to be amended. The new government should respond warmly to requests to re-examine the files. It should, however, proceed on a case-by-case basis, since any blanket issuing of pardons might in itself perpetrate an injustice.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Human rights: beware the Kiwi model

**Sir:** You report (23 May) that the Conservative Party has dropped its opposition to the incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights. This is very good news. For the first time we will have positive rights to privacy and fair trial, freedom of expression, religion and assembly. However, the real test of the commitment of the new parliament will be whether it is prepared to allow the courts to give a higher status to the convention than other legislation.

The Canadians have managed to develop devices that preserve the sovereignty of their parliament whilst also giving rights the importance they deserve within the constitution. The alternative model being discussed comes from New Zealand, which remains inadequate. In New Zealand, where there is a conflict between rights and statute, statute prevails. In this country, this would mean that the individual who was able to show the satisfaction of the domestic court that his or her convention rights had been violated would nevertheless lose the case. The "loser" would then still have to petition the commission in Strasbourg for redress.

The Labour Party's consultation paper, published in December, proposes that Parliament would be expected to change the law in any case where the domestic courts had found that the primary legislation did not comply with the convention. Unfortunately if it did not do so the domestic courts would be powerless to do anything other than to remind Parliament every time a similar case came along.

The danger with this approach is, of course, that if a case concerned an unpopular group of people, such as suspected terrorists, travellers or protesters, or was controversial in some other way, as many human rights cases are, then Parliament might never get round to changing the law. The law would then be in a mess, with the courts finding violations and Parliament taking no action to remedy the situation. Finally, after another five or so years, the "loser" might succeed in Strasbourg, obliging the Government then to make the necessary reforms.

JOHN WADHAM

Director, Liberty

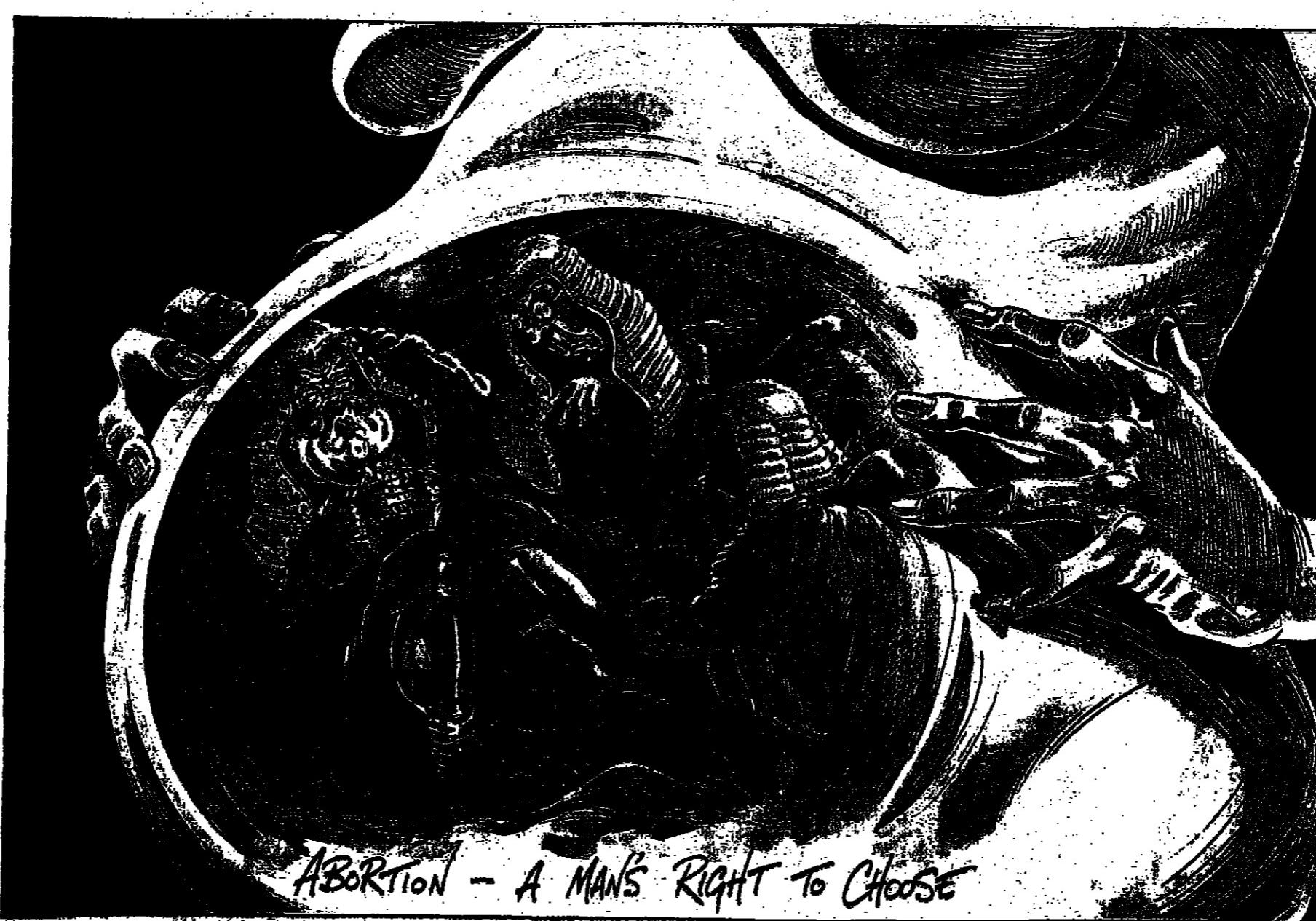
London SE1

### Father's fight against abortion

**Sir:** Abortion is a thorny subject: but I was struck your report (23 May) about the Kellys from Inverkeithing. Fif, Patricia Wynne Davies states that "an interpretation in favour of fathers would be tantamount to treating pregnant women as mere receptacles for child-bearing". Would not an interpretation in favour of the wife be tantamount to treating fathers as sperm donors?

So much is expected of the New Man – that he be involved in the pregnancy, in labour, in the nurturing process, in the birthing process – it is unreasonable to expect that he might want a degree of involvement in the death sentence too? Wouldn't we brand this particular father an uncaring monster if he simply stood aside other preconditions?

The ball is in Turkey's court, but



I am a happy mother who would hate to live in a country where abortion was not available to women in need – but I cannot justify the use of abortion as a means of birth control. Mrs Kelly insists that no one can force her to have a child. Did anyone force her to conceive it?

WILNA WHITE

Barton-le-Clay, Bedfordshire

gentle persuasion does not succeed, then they should end all political and military aid to Turkey forthwith. This dirty war of genocide against the Kurds has got to stop.

JOHN AUSTIN MP  
(Erith and Thamesmead, Lab)  
House of Commons  
London SW1

**Life after ban on tobacco cash**

**Sir:** Australia has recent experience with a government ban on tobacco sponsorship of sporting and cultural events (Letters, 22, 24 May). As is now occurring in Britain, many sporting groups feared that the bans would devastate their sports. They argued that because tobacco companies were excluded from print, broadcast, cinema and outdoor advertising, they had open chequebooks to sponsor sport to levels way beyond the rate set by companies who had the choice of using these other advertising media.

However, the post-ban situation is salutary. The 13-year Rothmans sponsorship of Rugby League ended in 1995, with Rothmans spending £5m in cash in addition to paying for promotions. In 1996, this was replaced with £5m from telecommunications company (Optus), with a promise of £5m per year until a £40m package has been achieved. In addition, Qantas paid £4m for naming rights to the finals series.

Ansett airlines replaced Benson

& Hedges sponsorship of the cricket season. Apart from Australia's 3-0 loss to England, there are no signs that the health of Australian cricket has suffered.

The TV, radio, cinema, billboard and publishing industries have all survived tobacco advertising bans. The Australian experience shows that sport can, too.

Associate Professor SIMON CHAPMAN  
Chair, Action on Smoking and Health  
Woolloomooloo, New South Wales

**Sir:** Clive Turner of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Association (letter, 24 May) refuses to talk about addiction and talks instead of choice and pleasure. I made a single choice when I was 14 or 15 which has committed me to a daily expenditure at current prices of about £7 and damage to my health and the health of my family. I have frequently made the choice to stop smoking, but I'm not up to it.

JON GRAY  
Bath

Sir: The main reason why sports should not accept tobacco sponsorship is the one least mentioned by anyone – the effect of smoking on athletic performance. As the Army found out many years ago, compared to non-smokers, smoking soldiers are slow soldiers.

DONALD REID  
Chief Executive  
Association for Public Health  
London WC1

### Spread the green revolution

**Sir:** Lord Rogers' maiden speech setting out his vision for an urban revolution (report, 21 May) is to be welcomed, and I hope he gets the support necessary to make it happen.

However, I have reservations about the way the debate seems to be centring on London. It seems sad that Professor Smith, the chairman of a national organisation, in writing a letter to a national newspaper (Letters, 24 May), can think of no examples to quote from outside central London.

Compared with most other major British cities and to the largely dull and dreary London suburbs, central London is already a remarkably green and attractive place. By all means let us have an urban revolution, but let it be a far-reaching national revolution, not just a showcase in central London.

CHRIS WOOD  
Reading,  
Berkshire

**Finder of the massacre files**

**Sir:** The statement in your article "Jews massacred in Holocaust test-run" (28 May) that my "discovery of parallel files in the American archives forced the British disclosure" of the wartime British

transcripts of the German police and SS radio traffic needs to be corrected.

The American holdings of three files of the decryps were released to public inspection as a result of the efforts of a friend and colleague, Professor Richard Breitman of the American University in Washington DC, under the auspices of the American Freedom of Information Act.

DR JOHN FOX

Lecturer in  
Jewish History and  
Holocaust Studies  
Jews' College  
London NW4

### When it's bad to talk

**Sir:** The argument (leading article, 24 May) that using a mobile phone in a car is no more of a distraction than talking to a passenger or entertaining a child is spurious.

A passenger is aware of the road conditions that the driver is dealing with. In potentially hazardous situations he or she will usually have the sense to shut up. A child can be told that Mum or Dad is too busy to talk just now.

Telephone callers are not aware of the traffic conditions, and it is not so easy for the driver to request them to shut up, particularly if they are senior colleagues or customers. That is why hands-free phones, though preferable to the hand-held variety, are still a distraction that should not be used while driving.

MICHAEL PRICE

Twyford,  
Berkshire

### Ministry slips on apple skin

**Sir:** For some time now I have been washing fruit before feeding it to my seven-year-old son, believing that this would remove the pesticide residue on the skin. I had heard that the Ministry of Agriculture suggest this as a precaution.

Sparked by recent reports of pesticide levels six times above the recommended minimum being found in apples, I rang the ministry to check that I was washing thoroughly enough. The young press officer was vague: "Well, you just run them under the tap, give them a rinse." Irritated by his casualness I pushed further, demanding to know exactly how thoroughly to wash the fruit and on what basis of research it was shown that this would have an effect. "I'll have to get back to you," he said.

Two days later came back the reply: "Sorry, it makes no difference whatsoever. You can't wash pesticide off fruit because it is absorbed into the skin. Peeling is the only solution." I was shocked, as I'm sure many other parents will be, and felt misled by the ministry's advice to wash fruit.

Pesticides are tasteless – that's the fundamental problem. With North Sea Gas, which is odourless, they add a compound so that you can smell it if there's a leak. Surely we could do the same with pesticides, so that above a certain residue level you could taste the stuff. The consumers would then regulate the industry more effectively and cheaply than any government department could ever do.

PIERS PARTRIDGE  
Bristol

**Sir:** Improved emissions standards and the closure of dirty incinerators have reduced dioxin output from waste incineration, but despite the assertions of the director of the Energy from Waste Association (letter, 26 May) it still remains one of the larger sources (HMIP 1995 report). Indeed, the higher emissions standards now in operation are being used as a justification for escalating the quantities of waste incinerated.

Incineration, no matter how technically efficient, will increase human exposure to these poisons, but there are simple and safe alternatives, such as waste reduction, recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion.

Dioxins and PCBs are found everywhere. They are fat-soluble and they concentrate up the food chain. For those who wish to limit their exposure, a reduced consumption of fats and animal produce and more plant-based foods will help.

MARTIN HUGHES-JONES  
for South-west Green Party  
Sampford Peverell, Devon

### Japanese flush

**Sir:** On a recent visit to Japan I was impressed by their ingenious way of not wasting water in the lavatory.

Their cistern is not directly behind the lavatory, but at one side. It is triangular. Its top is a neat, three-cornered hand basin without a plug above which is the water pipe. When you flush the lavatory, water flows via the hand basin, in which you are washing your hands, to fill the cistern. One single quantity of water washes hands and flushes the lavatory. Simplicity itself, and a huge saving.

MARJORIE HEATH  
Diss,  
Norfolk



## Proposed: today's youth need not fear the Internet

**A**t the Oxford Union last week I spoke against the motion that "this House believes that the Internet heralds the demise of the nation state" and I was quite surprised to end up on the losing side - 96 members voted in favour and 69 against. Perhaps it was my want of eloquence that led to my side's defeat, or perhaps it was because many people - many young people! - are much more worried about this new medium than I had realised.

If you can judge the health of an institution by its ability to reproduce itself, then the nation state is in fine form. Out of the wreck of the Soviet Union emerged a clutch of new examples. Likewise in the case of Yugoslavia; while we may not greatly admire the political arrangements of some of the successors to the old communist federation - Serbia, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia and Bosnia - all but Bosnia fit the definition that a nation state is one where the great majority of citizens are conscious of a common identity and share the same culture.

For this reason, no doubt, the motion was expressed in soft words: "heralds" the disappearance of the nation state. Even so, the assumption is that the Internet will have a much more profound impact than earlier advances in communications. On the contrary, I see it as simply the latest of a series of significant developments, starting with the organisation of postal services in the 1840s, big improvements in newspaper production and distribution after 1860 and the introduction of the telephone towards the end of the century, followed more recently by radio transmission and television.

What is seen as worrying about the Internet is that as text, sound, pictures and moving images are transmitted from computer screen to computer screen without regard to national boundaries, a whole world is created - cyberspace. In this new territory, business transactions may go untaxed, copyright unenforced, and national systems for protecting children from pornography or the depiction of violence ignored. Because nobody controls the Internet, it is seen as essentially lawless. As the Internet grows, the coercive power of states will be weakened and their tax revenues will shrink.

This analysis, it seems to me, seriously underestimates the power of states. Even if a business enterprise were conducted solely through the Internet, say the product were a computer game and payment were made by keying in credit card details, it would still require staff and premises. In this country, employees would be paid through the PAYE system run by the Inland Revenue. Their offices would be registered as liable for business rates. The enterprise would presumably want to benefit from the advantages that incorporation as a limited company confers. All these are points where the authorities could intervene, discover the nature of the business and tax it accordingly. The situation would



**Andreas Whittam Smith**

The Net is seen as essentially lawless. But we should not underestimate the power of the nation state'

be similar in every functioning nation state.

States have always faced problems in policing and taxing extraterritorial activities, whether they be the international art markets, shipping under foreign flags or foreign banking. Copyright is ignored anyway in much of the world. Pornography can be sent through the post. Despite this, states still largely succeed in imposing their will on their citizens. I cannot see what is so special about the Internet that it brings problems more formidable than any faced in the past.

A second argument made by the advocates of the motion was that the Internet, by making it easy for people to form interest groups across national boundaries, insidiously dissolves notions of a common identity and shared culture. Certainly if you open up a Web site which, for example, encourages sufferers from a particular disease to swap notes about the condition and about the course of their illness, together with news about the latest research and preventative measures and so on, a group will form from all over the world. It will be a global rather than a national community of sufferers. Yet this is an admirable feature of the Internet, precisely what it is good at facilitating.

Indeed, a more widespread knowledge of best practice in

relation to a particular illness may put some pressure on national health systems under pressure to improve their performance, but the state as such is not thereby weakened.

The Internet is a dumb instrument; it is there to be used. Web sites can provide support for those who believe in a United States of Europe or, equally well, urge the cause of Basque nationalism. They can be used to extend the global reach of consumer brands, or to promote a local neighbourhood. Moreover, the Internet is not a medium open only to rich individuals and wealthy companies. Anybody who possesses a computer and modem at home, and is prepared to learn some simple programming language, can create a Web site.

Nation states are neither made nor unmade by improvements in methods of communication. Particular forms of government may be weakened, which is why the very same states that jam the BBC World Service, that keep out Western newspapers and books and that tightly control ownership of fax machines, also discourage access to the Internet. But nation states emerge or disappear primarily as a result of political calculation and brute force. How else would one explain why Belgium and Greece obtained their independence in 1830 and 1832 respectively, while Ireland had to wait until 1922?

The Royal Family has a very popular Web site. Her Majesty's advisers have not seen the threat that Oxford espies. I believe that underlying the wit, insight and erudition of the supporters of the motion was an irrational fear of the future. My headline for a report of the debate would be: "Oxford suffers mild attack of technophobia".

View One: It was a great day for the left, especially the Socialists and their leader Lionel Jospin. Four years after being crushed to a mere fifth of the seats in the National Assembly, the left, including the greens, scored more than 42 per cent of the vote. The Socialists, with 25.5 per cent, became, once again, the biggest single party in France.

View Two: It was an overall victory for the right. If you include the National Front and several fringe parties, the right captured 51 per cent of the vote. This could yet translate into an ignominious victory for the centre-right government in the second round on Sunday and spare President Chirac (who called the election nine months early) the embarrassment of five years of awkward coalition with the left.

View Three: Whatever happens this Sunday, it was a shattering humiliation for Prime Minister Alain Juppé and his governing coalition of the traditional right, consisting of the Gaullist RPR and the UDF alliance of small centre-right parties. Their combined score - just over 31 per cent - was their lowest in nearly 40 years since the establishment of the Fifth Republic. If you include those who did not vote, or spoiled their papers, less than one in four French people voted to prolong the Government.

View Four: It was a menacing new high watermark for the National Front. The far-right, anti-immigrant, anti-European, anti-American party scored its highest vote - 15 per cent - in any national election. It will probably win no more than two

## Reading the runes of the French election

by John Lichfield



Left standing: Socialist leader Lionel Jospin addresses his supporters following last Sunday's vote. Photograph: Reuters

or three seats on Sunday but its voters (not its leaders) hold the fate of the election. And yet...

View Five: The 1997 election may mark the beginning of the decline of the NF leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen. For the first time, the NF score as a party matched the best performance of Le Pen as an individual (in the last presidential election). The campaign was marked by public disagreements between "Le Chef" and his lieutenants, both loyalists and dissidents.

The result suggests that the NF can survive without the rumbustious personality of Le Pen. But can it thrive?

It could be argued that the system of two-round elections is designed to accommodate this kind of fragmentation and cussedness and still deliver a clear result on the second weekend. It allows the French electorate to kick the political cat before taking a second, more hard-headed look at the best of the poor choices on offer.

This is the theory. The problem this time is that the overwhelming desire of the French people, as expressed on Sunday, was for change. The odds-on favourite scored its highest vote - 15 per cent - in any national election. It will probably win no more than two

solid result reflects the muddle in the electorate. France wants change but it is also terrified by change. It wants an end to high unemployment and high taxes.

But how? It fears the liberal, Anglo-Saxon route of market-opening, welfare-state-shrinking reform. It equally distrusts the swing of the Socialists back towards statist solutions. The majority of French people are vaguely supportive of the European Union and the single currency; but they are also vaguely apprehensive about what EMU will bring.

Perhaps the best comparison is Britain in the 1970s, when voters jettisoned the major parties, despairing of both and increasingly seeing little difference between them. The clearest single message of Sunday's vote is that France urgently needs new faces and new ideas.

What now? The system is so complex and the variables so varied that a firm prediction for next weekend is a job for Deep Blue, the computerised chess grandmaster. Will more, and different, people vote next time? More leftists may join the battle, but the biggest proportion of abstentions were in the centre-

right. President Chirac and his supporters will hope to scare them into turning out to stop a left-wing government.

How will the NF voters jump? The key to the whole election will be the 79 seats in which there will be a three-way contest between the centre-right, the left and the National Front. To have a chance of winning, the left probably needed to have more triangular contests - as many as 100 - to split the right-wing vote more effectively. In other seats, where NF candidates have been eliminated, the far-right vote should mostly emigrate to the centre-right government.

Prime Minister Juppé has intervened, with doubtful constitutional propriety, by saying that he will stand down if the centre-right wins on Sunday. Will this bring enough novices and NF voters back into the Government camp?

President Chirac can be assumed to have pushed Mr Juppé from behind. But the president now faces a dilemma. All the likely alternative prime ministers - parliament president Philippe Séguin, rising UDF force François Bayrou, former Prime Minister Edouard Balladur - might use

the job to challenge Chirac for the presidency in 2002.

Logic and simple arithmetic suggests that the left should win on Sunday. Past experience suggests the centre-right may scrape home. The problem is that this would give five years in power to a government with no mandate to take painful decisions on behalf of an electorate which would feel - once again - that its democratic will had been cheated. Several commentators have made the comparison with 1967, when the right polled disastrously in the first round and the *bougeoisie* poured out in the second round to block the left. The following year, the country was convulsed by student and worker uprisings.

In 1997 and 1998, events for France, in the economy and in the negotiating chamber in Brussels, are likely to turn sharply worse before they turn better. There is little sign of an upturn in job creation. Inflated leaks from within the finance ministry suggest that France will have to take harsh, deflationary measures - spending cuts or tax rises - if it is to meet EMU guidelines this year. An unpopular government forced to make such decisions could bring French politics out of the ballot box and on to the street again.

## Blair bridges the divide

Lady Thatcher's invitation to No 10 reveals one big difference between her and the new occupant, says Donald Macintyre

**T**he old bruiser was at it once again yesterday, lambasting his favourite target. It was Denis Healey said, "a bad choice" of the Prime Minister to invite Margaret Thatcher to Downing Street. She had been a "disaster" who had "destroyed British influence in Europe". While Lord Callaghan and Tony Benn have conspicuously refrained from joining him in criticising Tony Blair's invitation, the Healey remarks will no doubt strike a chord in many a Labour activist breast. He has, nevertheless, missed the point.

The "secret" visit was not quite the carefully engineered publicity coup that in hindsight it has been hailed as. Rather, it was assumed at No 10 that since the former prime minister openly swept in through her famous gates and that the comings and goings to Downing Street have been quite closely observed over the last three weeks, it would be noticed at the time. If it had been, it is possible it would not have been quite such a big story. The pair had a wander round her home of 11 years. Lady Thatcher no doubt did some high-class reminiscing; they had, by all accounts, quite a good gossip. And she gave him, as a still much-travelled elder stateswoman, some thoughts on foreign affairs. Including Hong Kong, a subject on which she can claim both expertise and, from the Government's point of view, street cred. Unlike Sir Edward Heath, she has continued to back against the line of her own one-time foreign policy adviser Sir Percy Cradock, Governor Chris Patten's painful struggle to maintain some vestiges of internal democracy in the colony. There is a baton to be handed on here. She signed the 1984 joint declaration in Peking. And Blair is now minded to go to Hong Kong for the handover next month, upgrading the earlier plan originally made by John Major, to leave the job to whoever was Foreign Secretary.

And why not have a chat about foreign affairs? Of course, it is easy to find subjects on which she has little to contribute. To her successor's international expertise. She is, for example, the world's lead-

ing expert in how to get on with Chancellor Kohl. Her views on Western Europe are not exactly Blair's (though she will no doubt have found last Thursday that the Prime Minister means what he says about the over-integrationist Franco-German tendencies and the need to resist further labour regulation under the Social Chapter). But while it may still be difficult to admit it after the long years Labour has been in opposition, she was - and is - one of the biggest international figures of her generation. She may have been wrong



about much aspects of foreign policy included. But on some of the most important issues (speak it softly), she was right. And right earlier than many of her contemporaries. The regard in which she is held in Eastern Europe is not an accident: she was the first big-league Western leader to see the true significance in the early 1980s of the nascent economic reforms in Hungary. She was the first to build a close understanding and relationship of trust with Mikhail Gorbachev and to realise the huge and permanent importance *glasnost* would have. The use she made of her 1987 trip to Moscow, in absorbing hungrily every detail of the changes Gorbachev was seeking, not to mention revealing to the people in a television interview the huge scale of Soviet nuclear weaponry, cannot really be underestimated.

But the Healey salvo misses the target in another, even more important, way. So

does the derisive claim that Blair was only sending a reassuring message to a few Euro-sceptic newspaper proprietors. Of course, the new Prime Minister does not at all mind some of his qualities being compared with those of Thatcher - qualities so much discussed they hardly need rehearsing again: strong leadership; a sharp-eyed sense of British interests in international, including European, dealings; the clear prospect that with youth and a huge majority on his side he will become a hegemonic figure in the way she did; creative use - rather more creative, it turns out, than most of us who observe politics rehearsed before the election - of time in opposition to plan for government; an ability to mould the party in the leader's image; and so on. But while the mere existence of Thursday's meeting inevitably focuses attention on those similarities, it also underlines a big difference.

Just as it is possible to applaud Margaret Thatcher's achievements in liberating the British economy without forgiving her carelessness of the appalling social damage the liberation brought in its wake, so it is possible to meet her without betraying the values she spent much of her political career ignoring. But you can do this only if your politics are not those of the tribe. And that is true of Blair in a way that was never true of her. That is why he also issued a scarcely noticed invitation to Paddy Ashdown to drop into Downing Street a fortnight ago. That is why he meritocratically appointed Sir David Simon, of no known political affiliation, to work out how Britain can start taking a lead in making Europe more globally competitive.

It is an instinct that brings with it, for all the difficulties there will be on the way, the potential to be a leader who unites where Thatcher divided. She was, at her peak, as self-confident as he is; but she still talked about "our people" and "their people" in a way that most politicians in the main parties always have done, but he does not ... a contrast illuminated by the very act of meeting her last Thursday.

## A crime against expectations

**H**ow suddenly stereotypes change. Among countries, Britain was the ageing aristocrat fallen upon hard times - decent and law-abiding but fundamentally exhausted, an object of curiosity, sympathy even, as it slipped gently into history's twilight. No longer. Our dynamic economy, our vigorous new government are said to be the envy of all. But, it seems, we are also world-beaters in a less flattering sense.

Every now and then, a piece of data comes along to turn received wisdom on its head. The latest example is the International Crime Victimization Survey. England and Wales, we learn, lead the nations of the industrialised world in lawlessness. What happened to that peaceable land whose policemen did not need to carry guns, which looked at violent crime on the other side of the Atlantic with a mixture of scorn and baffled dismay? Now we are the objects of that dismay, a nation apparently of muggers, burglars and car thieves, whose criminality leaves even America trailing in its wake.

But how could this be? One simple answer is, maybe it isn't. Given the tendency of crime surveys based on evidence from victims to exaggerate the problem. But if such has happened with Britain, then why not with the other 10 countries covered by the report? And most people would agree that the findings do correspond to individual experience. Even in person-on-person crimes such as assault, mugging and rape, supposedly American specialities, we lead the field.

Admittedly there are consolations, though mostly of the *schadenfreude* variety. What about the Dutch, long reputed

to be the continental country with which we have most in common - civilised, peaceful and tolerant? Now, it transpires, they are as bad as we are: probably thanks to a certain over-tolerance in the matter of drugs policy. And what of stodgy, once squeaky-clean Switzerland, third among the 11 countries in the league table? Drugs again may or may not be the culprit. But in any case, Orson Welles' immortal line in *The Third Man* about the cuckoo clock being Switzerland's answer to Italian wickedness now stands in serious need of revision. And not all of Britain is rotten. Northern Ireland, the name on the list most associated with mayhem and violence, appears the safest place of all.

Some lessons though are indisputable. Britain has to draw on the US experience, and realise that enlarged police powers, rigid sentencing policies and bulging prisons do little to reduce crime. True, crime rates are falling in the US, in some cities like New York by stunning proportions. The reason, however, is not an Anglo-Saxon predilection for locking people up and throwing away the key, but rather the ageing of baby-boomers (crime is above all a young man's business) and a realisation that prevention is better than cure. "Three Strikes and You're Out" (or more exactly, in for life) is all very well. But in America, an increase in police on the streets, and community initiatives like Neighbourhood Watch have done far more to reduce crime. American specialities, we lead the field.

To paraphrase Tony Blair, you need to get tough on crime, but even more on the causes of crime.

Rupert Cornwell

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## obituaries / gazette

## Roland Amstutz

Post-Cannes depression? The young ex-contract actor Patrick Auriac, whose first film, *Mémoires d'un jeune con*, flopped after being selected for the 1996 Venice Film Festival, shot himself through the head at the age of 32. A few days later, a more mature actor, the Swiss Roland Amstutz, who worked regularly in France and Germany with some of the great directors, and who was about to open the Recklinghausen Theatre Festival in his fellow-countryman Luc Bondy's brilliant resuscitation of a late and little-known Strindberg black comedy, *Brûlée tomme* (*The Burnt House*, 1987), walked out of the final dress rehearsal and

threw himself under a goods train.

The production had enjoyed a big success last winter at Peter Brook's theatre Les Bouffes du Nord, a success largely due to Amstutz's performances – dry, sardonic, gruff – as the father of the leading actress Emmanuelle Béart, with Pascal Gregory in the other main role in the cast of six.

Like Auriac (who had done a seven-year stretch for armed robbery before being rehabilitated by theatre and film work), Amstutz was a man beset by personal anxieties, by inner anguish that gave his acting a fine nervous intensity. He used that repressed emotional

energy to create astounding characterisations for directors like Patrice Chéreau, Luc Bondy and Peter Zadek, and for the film-maker Jean-Luc Godard, notably in *Sauve qui peut la vie* (1980). He liked working with younger directors like Louis-Déon Lanquais, for whom he played in Syngue and Iris Murdoch.

Roland Amstutz had received his training in Switzerland, and was closely associated with the Théâtre de Vidy in Lausanne. He moved to Paris and joined the troupe of Ariane Mnouchkine at the Théâtre du Soleil in Vincennes, attracting great praise for his performances in her productions of

1789 and the spectacular *Méphisto* (1979), based on a story by Klaus Mann.

After that, he set out on an independent course, in which he often suffered hardship and solitude, though he became attached to Patrice Chéreau's experiments at the Théâtre des Amandiers in Nanterre from 1981. He appeared as the Gravedigger in Chéreau's *Hamlet* (1982), in Jean-Hugues Anglade's *Great Britain* (1983) and in Chekhov's *Ivanov* (1984-86).

He became one of Luc Bondy's favourite actors – perhaps it takes a Swiss to appreciate a Swiss at his proper value. Bondy produced him in Shakespeare's *A Winter's Tale* (1988) translated by Bernard-Marie Kolts and in Ibsen's *John Gabriel Borkman* (1993). One of his more recent parts was in Hugo von Hofmann-

sow (Peter Zadek, 1991) in which he played Angelo to Isabelle Huppert's Isabella. In all his parts Amstutz displayed his gift for virtuous switches of mood and tone, from whiplash laconic wit to brooding indecision. He spent two years at the Comédie-Française (1984-86).

His work ranged from Schmitz's *Terre Étrangère* to Ibsen's *Charactère fin*, from Ibsen's *Peer Gynt* (Chéreau, 1981) to Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure* (Peter Zadek, 1991) in which he played Angelo to Isabelle Huppert's Isabella. In all his parts Amstutz displayed his gift for virtuous switches of mood and tone, from whiplash laconic wit to brooding indecision. He spent two years at the Comédie-Française (1984-86).

Perhaps some of that demonic spirit had imposed itself from the beyond upon the actors too. The Swiss have a kind word for suicide: they call it *freiwilliger Tod*, or "death by one's own free will" – much more expressive than the abstract *mort volontaire* ("voluntary death") of the French. Roland Amstutz was a man whose intelligence shone through all his life and work. It was by his own free will that he ended it all. The play did not go on.

**James Kirkup**  
Roland Amstutz, actor; born La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, 1942; died Recklinghausen, Germany 20 May 1997.

## Edward Mulhare

Though born in Ireland, the actor Edward Mulhare specialised in portraying suavely cultivated Englishmen of droll wit and sometimes dubious morals.

Having established himself in the late Fifties as a Broadway star when he succeeded Rex Harrison in *My Fair Lady*, he spent the last 40 years in the United States, where his prolific work on stage, screen and television made him a popular player and box-office attraction, particularly in touring productions. His early career included notable work in the theatres of Ireland and England, including West End appearances of *Orson Welles and Gladys Cooper*.

Mulhare was born in Cork in 1923. Educated at St Nesson's School and North Monastery, he spent a few months reading medicine at the National University of Ireland before deciding to follow his passion for theatre, and at 19 he made his professional debut at the Cork Opera House playing in successive weeks Murdo in *The First Mrs Fraser* and Cassio in *Othello*. Joining the newly formed Dublin Theatre Guild, who were recruiting talent from all over Ireland, he played Bill Walker in Shaw's *Major Barbara*, Horace Giddens in Hellman's *The Little Foxes* and La Hire in Shaw's *Saint Joan*.

He made his first appearance in England with an Eisa unit as Max De Winter in *Rebecca*. After sporadic employment with the Gate Theatre in Dublin and club theatres in London, in 1950 he was named leading man of the Liverpool Repertory Company, which had spawned Rex Harrison and Michael Redgrave. The following year he played Othello once more, this time as Lodovico to Orson Welles' Moor at the St James' Theatre, produced by Laurence Olivier. Though this production was famously panned by Kenneth Tynan, who described Welles as having "the courage of his restrictions", it was generally well received.

In 1952 Mulhare was part of the John Gielgud season at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, and with Gielgud he subsequently went to the Rhodes Festival at Bulawayo, Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), in *Richard II*. In 1953 he made his film debut in Thorold Dickinson's Israeli-made film *Hill 24 Doesn't Answer*. In this potent drama of the fight for modern Israel, he was top-billed as one of four soldiers defending a hill outside Jerusalem in the 1948 war. The same year he had a featured role as Sidney Willis MP in the West End production of *The Night of the Ball* with Gladys Cooper and Wendy Hiller.

A turning-point in his career came in 1957, when he was chosen to succeed Rex Harrison in the Broadway production of *My Fair Lady*. With his suave urbanity and clipped British accent, he proved a popular successor and played the role for three years, his Elizas including Julie Andrews, Sally Ann Howes and Anne Rogers. When Rex Harrison saw the show for the first time as a member of the audience, he found Mulhare "very good – I was enthralled with the whole performance".

In 1960 he went with the show to Russia then decided to settle in the US, where he found steady employment on stage, screen and television. On Broadway he starred in *The Devil's Advocate* (1961) and succeeded Michael Wilding in Jean Kerr's hit comedy *Mary, Mary* (1961). Later he starred in a Los Angeles production of *The Sound of Music*, and with Anne Rogers, who had become one of his closest friends, he toured the States in the musical *Camelot* and *Death Trap* as well as revivals of *My Fair Lady*. In the early Seventies he toured 159 American cities in a production of Shaw's *Don Juan in Hell* with Myrna Loy, Ricardo Montalban and Kurt Kasznar. "Edward Mulhare made a superb Devil," said Loy Day as an irascible sea captain



Inscrutable: Mulhare as the ghost of Captain Daniel Gregg in the 1968-69 television series *The Ghost and Mrs Muir*

later. "He possessed all the charm and wit for the part."

On screen he was one of the British prisoners-of-war, an army padre who impersonates a German officer during a daring escape in *Von Ryan's Express* (1964), and he was an effectively smooth villain in two further films, both of which became hits.

When the 1941 film *The Ghost and Mrs Muir* was converted to a television series in 1968, Mulhare again followed in Harrison's footsteps as the ghost of an irascible sea captain

who shares a Cornish cottage with an attractive widow (Hope Lange, in Gene Tierney's original role). The show ran for two years and made Mulhare a household name.

He was to have an even bigger success in 1982 with *Knight Rider*, in which he was the dapper Devon Miles, mentor to an undercover policeman (David Hasselhoff), who has been killed but brought back to life and given a lavishly equipped car (which could leap 50 feet in the air – and talk) in which to

achieve the unfortunate and

fight injustice. With particular appeal to young audiences, it was the first show on the NBC network to hold its own against *Dallas* on CBS, and ran for five years and 90 episodes.

Mulhare continued to act until diagnosed with cancer a few months ago, and has a role in the forthcoming Jack Lemmon/Walter Matthau film *Out to Sea*.

**Tom Vallance**

**Edward Mulhare, actor; born Cork, Ireland 8 April 1923; died Los Angeles 24 May 1997.**

## Sir Robin Kinahan



Kinahan: open-minded

married in 1950, was a de Burgh, from one of the oldest Anglo-Irish families and an established painter of distinction. Under her expert artistic guidance they set about restoring the castle to its proper state and character, a residence to match their eminence in the commercial and social world.

Kinahan's last excursion into politics was in 1972 when he agreed to join Willie Whitelaw's Advisory Commission which was meant to give some veneer of accountability to Direct Rule. He did so with expressed misgivings which turned out to be justified – the whole concept collapsed.

In personal terms Robin Kinahan was a man of great charm and a warm engaging manner,

who inspired lasting loyalty in those he worked with. An old-established Ulster Banker recalls the day, 30 years ago, when, as a diffident junior, he was summoned to the chairman's office to discuss some new aspect of business. To his surprise and grateful delight Kinahan proposed that they settle the matter over lunch at the then exclusive Ulster Club.

With his multifarious com-

pagny commitments Kinahan was an efficient chairman. Business was quickly dispatched. Everyone had to have done his homework. He loved commerce and once said: "It's not just the money. I can't altogether dismiss ambition. There is a special satisfaction in getting to the top."

He achieved that ambition and combined it with a large involvement in charity work when his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Belfast during 1985-86 saw the final crowning of his civic career.

His wife and he published a joint autobiography with the cheeky rhetorical title *Behind Every Great Man...?*

**Roy Bradford**

**Robert George Caldwell (Robin) Kinahan, businessman and politician; born 24 September 1916; ERD 1946; MP (NI) for Clifton 1958-59; Lord Mayor of Belfast 1959-61; Kt 1961; chairman, Inglis & Co Ltd 1962-82; chairman, Ulster Bank Ltd 1970-82; Vice-Lord-Lieutenant for Belfast 1976-85; Lord-Lieutenant 1985-91; married 1950 Coralie de Burgh (two sons, three daughters); died 2 May 1997.**

**Florida 23 May, aged 64. Headed the 120,000-strong Tactical Air Command during the Gulf War.**

**Prasit Lalitanon, journalist, died Bangkok 18 May, aged 87. Co-founded the English-language Bangkok Post in 1946, then spent nine years in jail from 1948 as a political prisoner.**

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**James Kirkup**

**Roland Amstutz, actor; born La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, 1942; died Recklinghausen, Germany 20 May 1997.**

## General François Binoche

The French army is supposed to be the silent service, "la grande muette" which obeys orders and carries out its allotted tasks. Yet many of its most famous officers have been those who were not afraid to speak out and to protest. General François Binoche was one of the most distinguished of those who were courageous in speech as well as action.

In 1940, Binoche was a lieutenant serving in Morocco with the Foreign Legion. He openly expressed discontent with the policy of surrender and the Resident General's acceptance (after some hesitation) of Pétain's rule. He was contacted by André Dewarvin, whom he had known at Saint Cyr and who (under the name of Paixy) had been put in charge of General de Gaulle's intelligence service in London from July.

This contact and some rebellious talk caused Binoche to be arrested and imprisoned in Meknès. There he made the acquaintance of Pierre Mendès-France, one of the 24 deputies who had gone to Morocco in the hope of establishing an independent government there. Together they were transferred to prison in Clermont Ferrand and charged by the Vichy government. Binoche was accused of having conspired "with the enemy power" (namely, England) but he was acquitted because of the lack of evidence against him.

He joined the Resistance and served with several networks set up by army officers. By the spring of 1944, while he was in charge of the newly formed Forces Françaises de l'Intérieur (FFI) in the Ardèche department. When the news came of the Allied landings in Normandy, he entered into combat against the Germans. In one of these battles he lost an arm.

He was made a Compagnon de la Libération and in November 1945 he was summoned to assist Edmond Michelet, who was Minister for the Armed Services, in the new government. De Gaulle had appointed Michelet because he had to work closely with the Communist Charles Tillon, who was Minister for Armaments and once said: "It's not just the money. I can't altogether dismiss ambition. There is a special satisfaction in getting to the top."

He achieved that ambition and combined it with a large involvement in charity work when his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Belfast during 1985-86 saw the final crowning of his civic career.

His wife and he published a joint autobiography with the cheeky rhetorical title *Behind Every Great Man...?*

**Douglas Johnson**  
**François Binoche, soldier; born Paris 23 March 1911; died Paris 18 May 1997.**

**Vice-Admiral Sir Alastair Ewing, naval officer, died 19 May, aged 88. As captain of the *Offa* took part in six Arctic convoys in 1941-42, for which he earned the DSC. Admiral Commanding Reserves and Inspector of Recruiting 1960-62.**

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**ROYAL ENGAGEMENTS**  
**The Queen Mother attends a Reception given by the Vietnamese Ambassador to the Palace.**

**Exeter University: Professor Mark Ferguson, Patron, the National Autistic Society, opens Stroud House School's cottage, Alton, Cuckfield, Sussex.**

**Glencairn, Perthshire: The Queen Mother visits Glencairn.**

**Perthshire: The Queen Mother visits Glencairn.</**

## Gap between rich and less well-off reaches 'alarming proportions'

The sad performance of many small companies in the ram-pant bull market is baffling.

While Footsie has soared to new highs, the rest of the investment pack has limped tamely behind. Indeed Patrick Orr at stockbroker Panmure Gordon believes the gap between the big and small has 'reached alarming proportions'.

It is, however, not just the tiddlers which have been confined to the stock market doghouse. The medium-sized groups making up the FTSE 250 index have had a desperately unexciting time, particularly in the past year.

Mr Orr has compiled his own 'misery' table comparing the rich and the less well-off. The gap has never yawned so wide. He calculates the present bull market started in March two years ago. Since then shares of smaller companies recorded a 39 per cent gain against 57 per cent for blue chips.

The underperformance is a bit of a mystery. Historically, says Mr Orr, it is in bull markets when smaller companies outperform and then by a large extent. They need to turn in rip-roaring displays to balance the miserable times they experience in bear markets.

Unless the tiddlers start to turn in Herculean displays the second quarter of this year will be the worst three months they have experienced in the past 11 years.

The strength of banks, which has clearly inflated Footsie, is one reason put forward for the uneven displays. But Mr Orr suggests this is merely boding data to make a case. He says: 'The smaller company sector has a thriving financials sector... and it is in the nature of index performance that some sub-sectors will be doing better than others at any one point in time. It is rare to see persistent across-the-board outperformance.'

Given the economic environment smallcap shares should have beaten their blue chip rivals. Certainly the gap between big and small should narrow. However a revival by the little 'uns' looks unlikely. Footsie could suffer a sharp correction, a swing which would be welcomed by cash-in-the-bank Tony Dye at the underperforming PPDFM fund management group and the persistent prophets of doom like David Schwartz.

Yet most observers think Footie is set to continue on its merry way, with year-end predictions of 5,000 points being played around.

But long-term Footsie bulls, Bob Semple and David McBain at NatWest Securities, have introduced a note of caution into their calculations.

Early this year they produced a year-end target of 4,600, well ahead of most other strategists. Now, with the index above 4,600, and on

occasions even through the 4,700 barrier, they are advocating the market should pause for breath. Valuations look a little stretched.



### STOCK MARKET WEEK

#### DEREK PAIN

Stock market reporter of the year

The long-term bull market case remains intact but the Government offers a threat. Say the NatWest duo: 'Any changes in the treatment of the dividend tax credit would not only alter the current yield on the market but probably also reduce future dividend growth. New Labour may be friendlier but it is by no means clear at this stage they will remain equity friendly.'

If, in the looming Budget, the Chancellor, Gordon Brown, does heap more taxes on companies or discriminates against dividends then there must be a distinct possibility the NatWest bulls will surrender some of their enthusiasm.

There are unlikely to be any

uncomfortable ripples on the profit front this week although the water dividend season gets under way.

Five water companies report year's results with Anglia getting the tide flowing tomorrow with profits likely to emerge at around £250m (£238m).

On Thursday South West with £122m expected compared with £110m and United Utilities with £475m (£389m) wade in. The still-to-be-redeemed Yorkshire Water, which failed lamentably last year, should produce £211m (£207.6m) on Friday.

Mid Kent, which fought so furiously and ultimately successfully against a double French takeover assault, reports on Thursday. Profits will be down, reflecting the cost of the bid battle. Around £11m against £12.7m seems likely.

EMI's spurned other half, the Thorn regional group, reports tomorrow. Its presence was regarded as EMI's poison pill. Hence last summer's demerger being seen as leaving EMI as a pure showbiz group wide open to a bid.

Thorn shareholders must wonder if they would have been better off if the old group had stuck together.

As a stand-alone company Thorn has been a disappointment with its shares crashing from 394p at the time of the merger to 152.5p last week. US

litigation and a warning profit would be little changed have done the damage. Last year's figure was £170.7m; a dip to £170m with a modest dividend increase to 13.2p is the likely outcome.

Allders, the department store chain which has expanded through the acquisition of Owen Owen stores, should produce £15.5m against £8.3m and Stakis, the casino and hotel group which once seemed destined for the corporate cemetery, is likely to nearly double profits to £23.6m.

It, too, has expanded, buying from Lomirho the Metropole Hotels chain. Both report interim results.

An acquisitive creation with a profit offering on Thursday is engineer Siebe. Its latest major takeover, APV, has still to be cemented. Profits up around 30 per cent to £420m will again look impressive. But the quality of the APV deal may prompt a few worries.

Mid Value	Stock	Weekly	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E	Code	Index
<b>Alcoholic Beverages</b>								
4285	ABN Amro	100	400	-10	1.5%	15		
2285	Adnams	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
2286	Bellarmine	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
2287	Burn Stewart	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
2288	Grand Mtn	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
4209	Holland D	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
2283	Nim	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
2280	American Beverage	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
<b>Distributors</b>								
4287	488 London	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
4288	Adyson	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
4289	Action City Sols	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
4290	Adam & Harvey	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
4291	Applewood	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
4292	B&G	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
4293	Brown & Root	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
4294	Cadent	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
4295	Leroy-Sorensen	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
4296	Midland	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
4297	Midland	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
4298	Midland	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
4299	Midland	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
4290	Midland	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
4291	Midland	100	350	-10	1.5%	15		
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# business & city

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DEPUTY BUSINESS & CITY EDITOR: MICHAEL HARRISON

## Britain praised by OECD for jobs policies

Diane Coyle  
Paris

The jobs policies of the previous government were singled out for high praise in an authoritative new report yesterday, while France and Germany were criticised sharply for their failure to introduce more flexibility in the jobs market.

Helen Liddell, economic secretary to the Treasury, told the annual meeting of ministers at the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development that the new government would put a fresh emphasis on

social inclusion, introduce a minimum wage and reform the tax and benefits system.

Her statement was received with caution by OECD officials who said the impact of Labour's plans on jobs, especially the minimum wage, would need to be monitored closely.

In a report published yesterday the club of rich industrialised countries singled out Britain, along with Ireland, the Netherlands and New Zealand, for praise with its job record.

Many continental countries were advised to introduce greater flexibility.

**quite clear what our views are. It is what works that matters.**

The Government's emphasis on its support for the Social Chapter and minimum standards for employees had to be seen in the context of flexibility. However, she emphasised the role the new low-pay commission would have to play in addressing the existence of the working poor by setting a minimum wage.

Mrs Liddell was keen to get over the message that the top priority was education, education and education: "If you want to compete in the global marketplace you need a high-week on the importance of flexibility in the job market.

Mrs Liddell was responding to an OECD report which highlighted the tensions between the organisation's economists. Some members, such as New Zealand, encourage job flexibility while others, such as France, reject it.

Mrs Liddell said: "The Prime Minister has made it

clear what our views are. It is what works that matters."

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week on the importance of flexibility in the job market.

### IN BRIEF

#### Quantum Energy to buy Vector Gas

Quantum Energy Group, the London-based company which is planning to become the first UK independently quoted gas business, will announce a deal today to buy Vector Gas, a joint venture company between Scottish Hydro-Electric and Marathon Oil of the US. The deal, for an undisclosed sum, means Scottish Hydro, linked last year with plans to bid for British Gas, has apparently distanced itself from the industrial gas market. The acquisition takes Quantum's combined operations to some 2 per cent of the industrial and commercial gas market. Mark Patterson, deputy managing director of Quantum, said further acquisitions were planned as Quantum sought to exploit the expected further shake-out in the commercial gas market. The company is hoping to float itself in the autumn to raise cash for the acquisitions. Quantum earlier this year bought Bell Gas, another commercial gas business selling mainly to small businesses which had gone into receivership. Vector is based in Perth and sells gas to almost 3,000 customers.

#### Interflora directors weigh up court action

Ousted directors of Interflora, the UK's largest flower delivery organisation, will decide today whether to take their dispute over their sacking to the High Court. The 11 former directors, who were fired from Interflora during a mass meeting of members more than a fortnight ago, were still trying to assess the grassroots support for a legal challenge yesterday. Both the ousted board and the replacement six-member board claim to have legal advice supporting their cases. The new board, elected at the meeting of 1,000 florists, has already made sweeping changes to Interflora's Sleaford headquarters operations, including closing its wholesale flower business. The row is over the new board's refusal to call a postal ballot of the full 2,600-strong membership into the management changes.

#### Beckett meets with Japanese car bosses

Margaret Beckett, President of the Board of Trade, yesterday began her official visit to Tokyo by holding talks with the heads of Toyota, Honda and Nissan in a bid for more investment in the UK. She met Shoichiro Toyoda, the head of Toyota, who had earlier this year said the company would prefer to put new investment into continental Europe if Britain stayed out of the European single currency. Toyota is considering whether to build another huge car plant in northern France or in another EU country. Officials stressed the meetings were more to lay the foundations for a more comfortable trading relationship between the new Government and Japan.

#### German ministers fall out over EMU

The fall-out over Germany's difficulties in meeting the criteria for joining the European single currency intensified yesterday when German economics minister Guenter Rexrodt criticised finance minister Theo Waigel in a row over economic forecasts. Mr Waigel, in an interview with the weekly news magazine *Der Spiegel*, had said other government departments had botched economic forecasts and left him searching for billions of marks to cut Bonn's deficit to meet the convergence criteria for monetary union. But Mr Rexrodt said responsibility for the forecasts was shared widely. In a statement on official ministry paper, Mr Rexrodt retorted: "It is always the Finance Ministry which presses for a more favourable economic forecast." The German government has been examining ways of raising extra cash in its next budget to qualify for EMU membership.

## Roche's £7bn takeover deal surprises drugs industry

Sameena Ahmad

The drugs industry was yesterday rocked by another large takeover, as Swiss giant Roche unveiled an \$1.1bn (£7bn) deal to buy a privately owned German diagnostics group, Boehringer Mannheim.

Though a deal from Roche had long been awaited, the acquisition surprised analysts who had expected the group to snap up a pure pharmaceuticals company. Shares in Zeneca, the UK drugs business, which was regarded as an obvious bid target for Roche, are likely to drop today on the news. Birgit Kulhoff, European pharmaceuticals an-

alyst at UBS, said: "Roche can afford to make other acquisitions, but this rules out anything major like Zeneca."

The deal is the latest example of consolidation among international pharmaceutical companies looking for ways to boost their growth. The most recent mergers include last year's huge link-up between Swiss groups Sandoz and Ciba, and in 1995 Hoechst's acquisition of the US's Marion Merrell Dow, the merger of Pharmacia and Upjohn and Glaxo's takeover of Wellcome.

Fritz Gerber, chairman of Roche, said that the agreed acquisition of Boehringer, which

is owned by Corrange, a family-run holding company based in Bermuda, would make the combined group a market leader in diagnostics. Its activities include clinical laboratories and Aids testing.

"This acquisition enables Roche to attain yet another of its strategic goals," he said.

Roche said it could not give details of job losses, but thought that estimates of 10 per cent of the combined workforce looked too high. Roche employs 50,000 people and Boehringer 18,000. Roche said the deal, which has yet to be assessed by the regulators, may not be approved before the year end.

Juppe administration's privatisation plans. Shares in Dassault Aviation were suspended on fears a Socialist government would effectively nationalise the company by cancelling a proposed share sell-off after its planned merger with state-owned Aerospatiale.

Another casualty was the de-

face electronics giant Thomson-CSF which fell heavily in fears a Socialist government might cancel the sale of the state's 58 per cent holding. The socialists have already said they would abandon the flotation of France Telecom. Renault was also briefly denied on worries its restructuring plans might be held up.

## Chancellor prepares to give ACT the chop

As Gordon Brown ponders the arithmetic for his Budget, Tom Stevenson looks at the case for reducing or abolishing Advance Corporation Tax

ACT, and the so-called imputation system on which it hinges, attempted to put that right. Now, when a company pays a dividend it simultaneously pays tax to the Exchequer at a rate of 20 per cent of the gross payout. So an 8p dividend to a shareholder incurs a 2p tax payment.

This makes no difference to most companies, because they can set off the tax payment against their subsequent corporation tax bills. For shareholders, however, it means they are only taxed once and, importantly, at their own marginal tax rate.

Basic-rate taxpayers are deemed to have settled their tax bill. Higher-rate taxpayers have to stump up an extra 20 per cent slice of tax to bring their total payment up to 40 per cent. Non-taxpayers, including pension funds and charities, are able to

claim back the 20 per cent tax bill already paid on their behalf by the company.

The estimated cost to the Government of this credit to the gross funds is estimated at around £5bn a year. Because its main beneficiaries are faceless institutions, it is not hard to see why it is likely to be targeted by a revenue-hungry Chancellor.

There are some strong intellectual arguments for getting rid of ACT. It is arguable that the existence of a tax credit on dividends encourages the City's short-termism at the expense of the longer-term investment that characterises countries such as Germany and Japan. Pension funds are largely concerned with the cashflow from their investments and the current tax system gives them a strong incentive to put pressure on companies to pay high dividends.

Labour has a stated desire to shift the playing field back towards long-term investment.

It is also arguable that even if the Chancellor were not instinctively inclined to tamper with ACT, events in the rest of Europe might force his hand. The Irish have recently moved away from the imputation system and in Germany moves are afoot to abandon a similar regime.

Some continental companies such as Hoechst are challenging the Inland Revenue, claiming their UK subsidiaries are being made to pay a tax that their own shareholders are unable to claim back.

Yet as individuals are increasingly called upon to provide for their own retirement welfare, it could be unfair to reduce the tax advantages of saving for old age. It can also be claimed that some of the most vulnerable in society would pay for a cut in ACT because charities, whose

promotional businesses, was expected to deliver a draft prospectus to the Exchange today.

Advisers to the planned £1bn flotation of the Formula One motor racing business are locked in negotiations with the Stock Exchange over the level of financial disclosure in the prospectus for potential investors.

The latest difficulty in the path of the flotation is thought to hinge on how much detail of the organisation's exclusive Grand Prix television rights deals should appear in the document.

Solomon Brothers, the US investment bank acting for Bernie Ecclestone, owner of the various

promotional businesses, was expected to deliver a draft prospectus to the Exchange today.

Officials at the Exchange are anxious that the final prospectus should contain sufficient financial information about Mr Ecclestone's business empire to enable interested investors to make a judgement about the company's prospects. An important factor is the breakdown of revenue from television rights, the business's main income generator.

Detail of the rights payments for individual countries is regarded as commercially confidential and Mr Ecclestone's camp is believed to be concerned at the reaction if com-

panies浮上水面。

It also emerged yesterday that no final decisions have been taken about the proportion of the company which will be sold to the public. Advisers for Mr Ecclestone had previously suggested 50 per cent would be publicly floated, but it is thought he may sell less than 50 per cent, depending on the level of interest from investors.

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Barcelona to £143</p

**PGA CHAMPIONSHIP** Welshman survives poor drive at last to win over the Burma Road and guarantee himself Ryder Cup place

# Woosnam earns reward for his patience



Ian Woosnam plays his way out of trouble with his second shot at the 11th on his way to victory at Wentworth yesterday

**ANDY FARRELL**  
reports from Wentworth

Patience, rather than his more usual aggressive tendencies, helped Ian Woosnam to double his season's earnings by winning the European tour's biggest ever first-place prize of £183,340. If the huddle did not quite live up to the setting or the billing, the Welshman's final round of 70 meant he completed a two-shot win in the Volvo PGA Championship over a handy trio of Nick Faldo, Ernie Els and Darren Clarke.

"I wouldn't say it was one of my spectacular rounds, but I hung on," said Woosnam, who has twice been second this year. "It gives you confidence a boost to win against one of our stronger players and it is nice to still be winning tournaments coming up to 40."

The victory, his second in the tournament and the 32nd of his career, took Woosnam to the top of the Volvo Rankings and

the Ryder Cup qualifying points list, confirming his place in the European team with Colin Montgomerie, Bernhard Langer and now Clarke as well.

Two years ago, the only season in the last 11 years when he has not won on tour, Woosnam only made the team after Jose Maria Olazabal withdrew. Faldo gave himself a lift up the rankings by earning £82,023 to move up to 10th place.

"The Ryder Cup is taken care of now. I'd love to win the Order of Merit and it would be nice to get into contention at the Open again. It's been a long time," the Welshman added. "It was difficult today with the wind into you one moment and against you the next, and the greens were getting bouncy. Wentworth does catch the ball after I thought it was a good moment to move up to 10th place."

There was a momentary fitter when Woosnam, following a disagreement with his caddie, Phil "Wobbly" Morley, who wanted his boss to hit a one-iron, hooked his drive into deep rough at the last. Any danger that Clarke would eagle the hole, though, disappeared when he drove into a bunker and caught the lip with his second.

Faldo, who was thwarted in his attempt to win a fifth PGA

title by Costantino Rocca last year, continued his fine ball-striking of the previous day to reach the turn in 33. Montgomerie burst into the fringes of contention with a 64,

other at the eighth. Woosnam's patience must have been wearing thin until he finally picked up his first shot of the day by holing from 12 feet at the 12th.

A bogey from Clarke at the next followed by a five-iron to 20 feet at the 14th for a birdie by Woosnam took him into the lead by two. "With the others dropping a couple of shots, I thought it was a good moment to move up to 10th place," he said.

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title by Costantino Rocca last year, continued his fine ball-striking of the previous day to reach the turn in 33. Montgomerie burst into the fringes of contention with a 64,

one outside Wayne Riley's course record, to haul himself up to fifth place.

Meanwhile Seve Ballesteros, who was forced to pull out of the tournament when a perennial back injury flared up again on Saturday, is considering having an operation. Ballesteros is not sure whether he will play in this week's Deutsche Bank Open in Hamburg or next week's European Grand Prix at Slatley Hall after the latest setback.

"I have a lot of pain," he said. "When I practise more than normal, I feel terrible the next day. I have a hard time standing up. The situation is very difficult. I may think about an operation." At least, one look at the Ryder Cup standings will have brought a smile back to the European captain's face.

The owner of Valderrama, plus the glorious weather, brought out a record crowd of over 20,000. While Langer and Olazabal bubbled under with 70s, Montgomerie burst into the fringes of contention with a 64,

Photograph: David Ashdown

onship. A delegation led by the US captain, Tom Kite, will arrive on Friday 11 July including Tiger Woods, Davis Love, Mark O'Meara and David Duval, while the following day Tom Lehman, Tommy Tolles, John Cook and Payne Stewart will arrive following the final day of the Gulfstream World Invitational at Loch Lomond.

**VOLVO PGA CHAMPIONSHIP (Wentworth)** Leading final scores (60 and 1st洞 in parentheses): 1. Woosnam 67-70-70-71=278; 2. Faldo 67-70-70-71=278; 3. Clarke 67-70-70-71=278; 4. Montgomerie 69-69-71-72=278; 5. Cook (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 6. Els 67-70-70-71=277; 7. Langer 67-70-70-71=277; 8. Els (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 9. Faldo (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 10. Woosnam 67-70-70-71=277; 11. Faldo (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 12. Clarke 67-70-70-71=277; 13. Els (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 14. Els (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 15. Faldo (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 16. Els (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 17. Faldo (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 18. Els (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 19. Faldo (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 20. Els (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 21. Faldo (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 22. Faldo (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 23. Faldo (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 24. Faldo (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 25. Faldo (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 26. Faldo (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 27. Faldo (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 28. Faldo (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 29. Faldo (Eng) 67-70-70-71=277; 30. 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JOHN PHILPOTT

'Ministers must quickly demonstrate why and how their plans will prove more effective at getting young people and the long-term unemployed into jobs, and thus reduce the benefit bill, than those of their Conservative predecessors'

## Will Labour's Welfare to Work really work?

"Of course the Labour Government will create lots of jobs," a wag remarked the other day. "Judging by the number of taskforces, committees and commissions being established by Mr Blair and Co to advise on different aspects of policy the market for the Great and the Good must be overheating already." Cynicism indeed. Yet the observation conceals a more serious question. Will New Labour's policy activism remake a difference to the plight of Britain's jobless?

There is no doubt the Government's commitment to tackling unemployment as evidenced by the sheer scale of its proposed New Deal which will absorb £3bn of extra public spending financed from the windfall levy. The guarantee of a job or training opportunity to under 25s who have been unemployed and on benefit for more than six months plus all others unemployed for more than two years will when operational extend to some 400,000 people. The mood in Whitehall as ministers and officials prepare their Welfare to Work Budget offers a refreshing change from the stale reticence of recent years. But commitment is not enough. The phrase that hangs over so many of the fledgling administration's policy proposals at present is "the devil is in the detail". Opposition by soundbite was effective. Government requires something more solid. In particular, ministers must quickly demonstrate why and how their plans will prove more effective at getting young people and the long-term unemployed into jobs, and thus reduce the benefit bill, than those of their Conservative predecessors.

On the face of things the Government's menu of measures – temporary tax rebates to employers who hire and train the young and long-term jobless, short-term environmental and community jobs etc – looks like the standard fare of active labour market poli-

cies the world over – highly worthwhile but not always and everywhere successful in cutting the dole queues. So how successful is the Government likely to be in turning its rhetoric on jobs into reality? The Government seems set to score well on two counts.

First, macroeconomic conditions are favourable to the Welfare to Work strategy, with continuing recovery in the labour market reducing the number of benefit claimants. All too often major job programmes are introduced as an emergency measure in times of recession and then flat because demand for labour is weak. The recent experience of several continental EU countries, not least France where supply side measures have struggled in the face of inappropriate macroeconomic policy, is telling in this respect. Second, the Government is right to opt for guaranteed provision for all jobless people in the targeted groups. This kind of approach seems to result in more unemployed people coming off benefit of their own volition rather than waiting for the job guarantee to come into effect (perhaps, as in the Government's proposals for the under 25s,

because the guarantee effectively replaces the right to benefit).

Matters become less certain when one turns to the specific elements of the Welfare to Work plan. The tax rebate proposal will take centre stage because it is thought to be more cost effective. Unlike measures that create environmental or community jobs the Exchequer merely has to fund a payment to employers – £60 per week for six months for the young jobless, £75 for the two-year plus unemployed – rather than the full cost of supporting a person in work. Moreover, training-related job placements with employers at normal rates of pay offer jobless people better work experience and improve their chances of moving off welfare long-term.

In practice the rebate might support jobs that would exist without it (the so-called "deadweight" effect) or displace other jobs, thereby reducing the impact of the rebate and increasing the net cost. Of these deadweight is likely to prove the most problematic – international experience suggests deadweight typically accounts for around half of jobs supported in this way. Displacement

is of less economic significance. Assuming that displaced workers are inherently employable their entry to the unemployment pool should cause the labour market to adjust to re-absorb them into jobs.

The design and precise operation of the rebate will be crucial to reducing these unsavoury side effects. However, attaching strings to the rebate will almost certainly reduce take-up, an outcome that will be exacerbated if employers also find that the long-term jobless are not well prepared to hold down jobs. Similarly, as Dan Finn points out in a recent study of Australian jobs programmes published by the Unemployment Unit, in relation to the very long-term jobless tax rebates should be the last stage in a sequence of support designed to prepare individuals to cope with a return to work.

Taking these factors into account the Government could find it is very likely to rely more than it anticipates on temporary environmental or community work schemes in order to meet its Welfare to Work guarantee. In this respect the Government's most significant jobs proposal could turn out to be Neighbourhood Match, a vehicle for testing so-called Intermediate Labour Market (ILM) models of employment and training delivery.

ILM initiatives, normally run by highly entrepreneurial not-for-profit organisations, link temporary jobs and training to community regeneration or the provision of services to deprived local communities. ILMs are intermediate first in the sense that they build a bridge between long-term unemployment and work and second in that they fill gaps in service provision not well met by private or public sector enterprises. ILMs normally create job opportunities, paid at the rate for the job, by combining benefit income with other resources such as local authority grants. The various projects run by the Glasgow-based Wise Group are perhaps the

best-known examples of ILM initiatives, the evaluated success rates of which look good in comparison with other publicly funded job and training schemes (see table and note that the Wise Group's job entry rate has risen above 50 per cent since these figures were compiled). The Wise Group results are superior to those of Training for Work in Glasgow although similar to Training for Work in England and Wales. But the latter recruits a much lower proportion of people who have been unemployed for more than a year.

So far so good. But Treasury officials cast a wary eye at the Wise Group – at around £14,000 per job per year the group's operation looks very expensive by the standards of conventional government-funded programmes.

This crude perspective, however, is shortsighted. When one accounts for the savings that accrue from the Wise Group's superior performance in helping its participants enter jobs, the group appears to offer a good value, if not necessarily free, lunch to the taxpayer. And when one accounts for the valuable social outputs and reduced social costs that flow from the Wise Group's activities the rate of return to the ILM looks more attractive still.

The Government has much to learn as it moves along the Welfare to Work learning curve. The key to success lies in recognising the limits of jobs programmes as well as their potential. Implemented with care and sufficient resources the Government's programmes could work wonders for the jobless. But don't expect them to work miracles.

*Dan Finn, 'Working Nation: Welfare Reform and the Australian Job Compact for the Long-Term Unemployed'; Unemployment Unit.*

*John Philpott is director of the Employment Policy Institute, an independent think-tank.*

### Wise Group and Training for Work trainees

Programme	Unemployed for more than 1 year	Unemployed for less than 1 year	Training	Employed
Wise Group	81	46	1	1
Training for Work	49	25	1	1
Total	130	72	2	2

Source: Scottish McGeehan and others (1997) "Breaking the Jobs Gap: An Evaluation of the Wise Group and the Intermediate labour market"; Joseph Rowntree Foundation

## Adtranz wins £150m order from Connex | Industry backs PFI plan

Randeep Ramesh  
Transport Correspondent

Adtranz, the Derby-based train manufacturer, has been chosen as the preferred bidder to supply 30 new trains to a private commuter train service in a deal which industry experts suggest is worth £150m. The order is for 30 four-car trains for Connex South Eastern, the French-owned company which runs commuter services from London to Kent.

The deal is another fillip for the trainmaker, which last week finalised a £36m order for 13 units from Midland Mainline, a division of National Express.

According to industry sources

Adtranz beat off stiff competition from GEC Alsthom Metro-Cammell but clinched the deal with lower maintenance costs.

The package comes with a tight timetable. Connex was awarded a 15-year franchise on the condition that the company ordered new rolling stock.

This order will mean that 16 trains will have to be in service by April 1999, which leaves little time for the carriages to pass Railtrack's stringent safety tests.

Although the privatised rail industry has been quick to trumpet new orders, it has been quiet about the lack of completed deals.

Despite a rash of announcements by owners, the deals have produced only 47 new units. Of these, 30 units were the price extracted by competition

authorities from Stagecoach in order to purchase Porterbrook, one of the three train leasing companies.

Separately, Eurotunnel has come under attack from the rail industry for "seriously hampering" the growth of container traffic under the Channel with its "excessive charges".

Lord Berkeley, the Labour peer who chairs the Rail Freight Group, complained in a letter to John Prescott, the Deputy Prime Minister, that rather

than using the railway freight link "it would be cheaper to unload a freight train from Glasgow at Ashford, put the containers on a lorry... and take them across to Calais and load them back onto a train".

The industry body called for the Government to refuse the extension of Eurotunnel's 65-year franchise, which the company is desperate to clinch in order to ease its new £2bn debt package, until Eurotunnel reduced its charges.

Chris Godsmark  
Business Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry has strongly backed the Government's plans to review and reform the much-criticised private finance initiative, a move which brings the policy agenda at the employers' organisation even closer to Labour.

In its response to the Government's 12-point plan to shake up the PFI, the CBI backed calls for the abolition of

universal testing for state projects to assess their compatibility with the initiative, a Conservative policy widely blamed for delays to high-profile investment projects.

The CBI also supported suggestions that it would have a formal consultative role with the Treasury through joint working parties, a development it said would help to build consensus with the private sector.

Charles Cox, chairman of the CBI's public procurement

and efficiency committee, said better project selection was now the top priority, along with clearer legal guidelines on the relationship between the public and private sectors.

Mr Cox said the biggest challenge was in the National Health Service, where many hospital building projects had become bogged down with unnecessary bureaucracy. He feared the same would happen with education and local government investments.

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## sport

# Brothers born in Australia but bred for England

The roots are Australian. So is the attitude, accent and approach. But after a week in which the Hollioake brothers have helped transform English morale in the build-up to the Ashes series, traditionalists can take comfort in one aspect of Adam and Ben's background. They are typically English when it comes to their cricket education.

The Hollioakes' parents, John and Daria, are Australian and both sons were born in Melbourne. But both Adam and Ben have lived here for more than a decade. They were schooled in this country, and – somewhat ironically given the current concern about the development of young talent here – their cricketing skills were brought on in English nurseries.

For this reason they regard themselves as English, with Adam becoming especially fierce when his allegiance is challenged. "I learned all my cricket over here," he has said. "Why should you want to give

another country credit for what England has done for me?" He took particular pride in leading England A on a triumphant tour of Australia last winter.

He had already made his England debut in one-day internationals by then, against Pakistan last summer, and his selection this time around raised few eyebrows. Ben, however, did. Even Mike Edwards, Surrey's director of

cricket development, who has been as close as anyone to the Hollioakes during their formative years, admitted yesterday: "I've been a little surprised at the progress Ben has made."

But, after Adam's two half-centuries and Ben's bravura 63 in 48 balls in the one-day internationals, Edwards is in no doubt about where the pair headed. "Adam is a Test class batsman," he said. "And Ben

has the potential to become a Test all-rounder."

John Abrahams, who as coach to the England Under-19 side watched Ben shine on the tour to Pakistan last winter, also predicts a glittering future for the 19-year-old. "He has the potential to be a genuine all-rounder at Test level," the former Lancashire captain said yesterday.

"He can be someone who can hold down a place as a bowler or as a batsman and he is not a bad fielder either. He has a lot of self belief and confidence but that doesn't mean he's arrogant about his abilities – he just backs himself. He is mature both physically and mentally."

"He wants to play and he wants to better himself. On a

quite bear the caller, then a singer and the instruction to leave a message since he is not actually available.

Edwards recalled that Adam first came to Surrey's notice when he was 12 and a pupil at St George's School, Weybridge.

"He was a fast bowler then. But a back injury in his late teens, something which Ben also suffered but a little earlier in his case, meant Adam could not

Edwards' knowledge of the brothers allows him to see the contrasts as well as the similarities. "In attitude they are different," he said. "There is an air of menace to Adam when he is out in the middle. He is more intense. Ben is more laid back."

Adam – not surprisingly perhaps for someone with an A-level in philosophy – appears to be the greater thinker about the game. Ben is still in a carefree spirit. But they both possess a sense of humour. The message on Adam's mobile phone answer service give the impression that he is speaking: "Hello," a pause, "hello," as if he can't

bowl as fast after it was operated on. He turned to batting. Ben's bowling has not suffered in the same way even though he underwent corrective surgery for a stress fracture.

These days Adam insists that he is a one-day all-rounder, but just a batsman in the first-class game. (At Surrey's 25-year-old captain, he is able to play himself as he sees best.) Adam admits that Ben, who played the

first of his five first-class games last summer, possesses more natural ability. "I have to work at my game," Adam has said. "It all comes naturally to Ben."

But while both have learned their cricketing basics over here, that hard-nosed, hard-headed, hard-eyed, typically Southern hemisphere approach which has helped establish them in the Surrey senior set-up has been further enhanced in one of the best finishing schools in the west, finishing schools in the west, winters spent playing grade cricket in Australia.

Yesterday the brothers were at Berks Cricket Club in Kent to take part in a charity six-a-side tournament, organised in memory of the Surrey wicket-keeper Graham Kersey, who died during the winter. The Hollioakes were particularly fond of Kersey and joined the rest of the Surrey squad to help raise money for cricket for the blind. After the glory of Lord's they were back where they belong. Among English cricket's grass roots.



**Adam Hollioake**

1971 Born Melbourne, 5 September 1984 Moved to England from family home in Pinner, Middlesex 1990 Taken on Surrey staff tour Australia with the county's Young Cricketers team 1990 Tours New Zealand with England Young Cricketers 1992 Makes Surrey one-day debut 1993 First-class debut for Surrey against Derbyshire. Scores a century 1995 International debut at Edgbaston, Captain of England A tour of Australia 1996 Appointed captain of Surrey. His team wins all three of England's Texaco Trophy victories over Australia.



**Ben Hollioake**

1972 Born Melbourne, 5 September 1984 Moved to England from family home in Pinner, Middlesex 1990 Taken on Surrey staff tour Australia with the county's Young Cricketers team 1990 Returns to Australia 1991 Adam signs to play for Australia 1992 Plays for England A tour of Australia 1993 Becomes youngest player to take five wickets in Super League debut for Surrey 1994 First-class debut for Surrey, takes 4 for 74 1995 International debut for England A 1996 Plays for England A tour of Australia 1997 Appointed captain of Surrey. His team wins all three of England's Texaco Trophy victories over Australia.

## Robinson leads Wigan rampage

### Rugby League

DAVE HADFIELD  
St Helens 12  
Wigan 65

Victories over the old enemy do not come any sweeter than this. To run in 11 tries against the team that had temporarily usurped your crown is the stuff that dreams are made of in Wigan.

Speared by a hat-trick of tries from Jason Robinson and masterminded by an exemplary display of loose-forward skills from Andy Farrell, Wigan swept Saints aside at Knowsley Road last night.

Saints started without four injured first-team regulars and had others obviously short of full fitness. More damaging, however, was the way they failed to match

Wigan's attitude and appetite. That, in their fourth match without a win since they won the Challenge Cup, was as clear a difference between the sides as the points on the scoreboard.

The last thing you need when life is starting to turn sour on you is to be hammered by a flash of instinctive brilliance 45 seconds into a match already fraught with such dangers. That was what happened to Saints when Robinson took a pass from Farrell apparently hemmed in by three tacklers. He beat the lot of them and turned two more inside out on his way to the try-line.

If the tenor of a game can be set in 45 seconds, then this was it.

Within six minutes, Tony Smith had surged through a gap to score and then Mick Cassidy and Nigel Wright combined beautifully to send Robinson in for his second. Wigan's fourth try was, in its way, as devastating as their first. Neil Cowie and Farrell both handling magnificently before Andy Johnson kicked through precisely for Smith.

Saints' supporters, for whom Wembley must now seem a terrible long time ago, were already starting to drift out of Knowsley Road before two tries shortly before half-time rubbed their noses in the dust of the club's ambitions to retain the Super League title.

Farrell raced away for the first of them direct from a scrum and then his gloriously executed kick gave Johnson so much space that he could afford to slow down and wait for the ball to reach him.

It surely could not get much worse for Saints, but it did when Cowie's clever off-load and Henry Paul's break gave Robinson his hat-trick.

Tries were coming from everywhere, but Robinson's personal contribution emphasised what a loss he will be if Wigan cannot find a way of keeping him when his contract expires. He is due to join as yet unspecified Australian club at the end of June.

It was exhibition stuff by Wigan as the ball went through eight pairs of hands for Simon Haughton to become the next to touch down. A brief slackening in their effort allowed the Saints' substitute, Andy Lehmann, and Anthony Sullivan to score token efforts for the home side, but Haughton soon resumed the ritual humiliation with another rampaging effort.

Farrell then concluded his master class by setting up tries for Gary Connolly and Kris Radlinski, completing his tally of 10 goals and a drop goal in the process.

St Helens: Preston, Arnold, Haigh, Maguire, Sutton, Hammond, Goulding, Carter, Curran, Garside, Smith, Smith, Pocock, May, Substitutes used: Garside, Thornley, Higgins, Report.

Wigan: Flynn, Astor, Broadbent, Lawless, Edwards, Muller, McLean, Sibley, Substitutes used: Morrissey, Myers, Prestley, Edwards, Morrissey, Report.

Referee: R Smith (Castledford).

## Sheffield supreme

Warrington 12  
Sheffield Eagles 38

Sheffield gained a first win under their new coach, John Kear, after being sent on their way by a swift and spectacular double strike from their French winger, Jean-Marc Garcia, writes Dave Hadfield.

Widnes' had seen its share of long-range touchdowns in its time, not least in the 1950s when Brian Bevan reigned supreme as the game's most legendary try-scorer. Few can have measured further than the one with which Garcia put the Eagles into a lead they were never to lose yesterday.

Warrington were ahead through a try from their young wingman, Paul Wingfield, when Nick Pinkney fielded a kick from Paul Sculthorpe behind the Sheffield try-line. He ran virtually the width of the pitch before strutting downfield to cross halfway, only to be wrapped up by Lee Penny when he looked as

though he might complete the marathon single-handed. Instead, Garcia arrived to cover the last stage of a 150-yard epic.

On the stroke of half-time, Garcia took a ball cleverly flicked on by Keith Senior, kicked ahead and strolled through for his second.

In the second half, some woefully weak and indecisive tackling allowed Danny McAllister, Whetu Taewa, twice, and John Lawless to carry their way through for further Sheffield tries, while Mark Aston finished with seven goals to show for a typically accurate kicking display.

Warrington had the meagre consolation of an effort from Super League's leading try-scorer, Nigel Vagana, when he latched on to Kelly Sheldor's pass during one of their few coherent phases of rugby.

Farrell then concluded his master class by setting up tries for Gary Connolly and Kris Radlinski, completing his tally of 10 goals and a drop goal in the process.

St Helens: Preston, Arnold, Haigh, Maguire, Sutton, Hammond, Goulding, Carter, Curran, Garside, Smith, Smith, Pocock, May, Substitutes used: Garside, Thornley, Higgins, Report.

Wigan: Flynn, Astor, Broadbent, Lawless, Edwards, Muller, McLean, Sibley, Substitutes used: Morrissey, Myers, Prestley, Edwards, Morrissey, Report.

Referee: R Smith (Castledford).

### RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

**Super League**  
Castelford (6) 30, Latics (18) 27. Leigh (2) 27, Castleford (1) 22. Leigh (3) 22, Castleford (2). Castleford (3) 22, Latics (2) 27. Castleford (4) 27, Latics (3) 22. Castleford (5) 27, Latics (4) 22. Castleford (6) 27, Latics (5) 22. Castleford (7) 27, Latics (6) 22. Castleford (8) 27, Latics (7) 22. Castleford (9) 27, Latics (8) 22. Castleford (10) 27, Latics (9) 22. Castleford (11) 27, Latics (10) 22. Castleford (12) 27, Latics (11) 22. Castleford (13) 27, Latics (12) 22. Castleford (14) 27, Latics (13) 22. Castleford (15) 27, Latics (14) 22. Castleford (16) 27, Latics (15) 22. Castleford (17) 27, Latics (16) 22. Castleford (18) 27, Latics (17) 22. Castleford (19) 27, Latics (18) 22. Castleford (20) 27, Latics (19) 22. Castleford (21) 27, Latics (20) 22. Castleford (22) 27, Latics (21) 22. Castleford (23) 27, Latics (22) 22. Castleford (24) 27, Latics (23) 22. Castleford (25) 27, Latics (24) 22. Castleford (26) 27, Latics (25) 22. Castleford (27) 27, Latics (26) 22. 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**Cashing in his chips**  
Victory for Ian Woosnam at  
Wentworth, page 22

# sport

TUESDAY 27 MAY 1997 • THE INDEPENDENT

## Plain English

"The Hollioake brothers are  
Australia's loss, page 24

# Regan and Williams stir Lions blood with fracas

### Rugby Union

CHRIS HEWITT  
reports from East London

Who said the ninety-nine call was dead and buried? The principle behind Willie John McBride's famous "one in all in" strategy circa 1974 was that the Lions should vent their collective spleen on their South African opponents, but on the evidence of yesterday's savage training session here, the 1997 vintage are just as happy to knock seven bells out of each other.

After an unexpectedly conciliatory opening match in Port Elizabeth at the weekend, the Lions' forwards decided to ginge it up themselves as they prepared for tomorrow afternoon's fixture with Border. The instigators of the *rough stuff* were the rival hookers, Mark Regan of England and Barry Williams of Wales, neither of whom appeared much interested in reasoned argument as push came to shove in a five scrum-maging session. After two flare-ups and one collapsed scrum that might easily have resulted in half a dozen

broken necks, Rob Wainwright, tomorrow's captain in the continued absence of Martin Johnson, called a halt to the shenanigans with a few well-chosen words.

Both protagonists dismissed the incident - "It happens in club training most weeks, so there's nothing to get in a sweat about," Regan said - while Fran Cotton, the tour manager, praised Wainwright for his sensible approach. "When you get a scrummaging session as ferocious as that, tensions run high," he said. "There is a lot of personal pride amongst the players and you get the occasional incident, but Rob dealt with it as every good captain should and as long as it all stays on the training field, fine."

Regan should know. As an England and Lions prop of considerable repute and no little notoriety, he indulged in the odd bout of training session fistcuffs, notably with Phil Blakeway on the Lions tour of Springbok land 17 years ago. "At least, it shows they care," he smiled as Wainwright set about soothing the troubled waters.

According to the hierarchy, the decision to keep Johnson's powder dry for the second successive match was no more significant than the Regan-



Fellow Lions try to separate Mark Regan and Barry Williams yesterday

Photograph: Alisport

Williams' sparring match. "He'd rather play because he's that sort of bloke, but it was always agreed between ourselves that he would start his tour against Western Province in Cape Town on Saturday," Cotton insisted. "Martin played big games for Leicester until the very last weekend

of the season, so we wanted to give him three weeks' rest and use him in the big games. He'll lead the side at Newlands as planned."

There are, however, lingering concerns over the precise state of the captain's fitness. He is struggling with a groin condition that requires

surgery sooner rather than later - he will almost certainly go under the knife on his return to England in July - and it is possible that he will make only six appearances in South Africa.

Doddie Weir, who performed so impressively against Kobus Wiese at the front of the line-out on Saturday,

is the only player asked to turn out for a second full stint tomorrow, although Tony Underwood, the Newcastle and England lock, also faces Border after brief spells as substitutes against Eastern Province. Once again, the selectors have based their line-up on well-established partnerships. Tim Stimpson, John Benney and Underwood resume the back three axis familiar to Geordie supporters, Scott Gibbs and Allan Bateman renew the centre partnership that worked so smoothly for Wales during the Five Nations while Eric Miller and Neil Back bring a strong Leicester flavour to the loose forward unit, and Miller will also have a club-mate, Austin Healey, in situ at the base of the scrummage.

Injury hassles remain at a minimum, although Tom Smith, the Scottish prop, sat out yesterday's session with a neck strain, and Tim Rodber made an early exit to have five stitches inserted in his right eyelid.

"You can't imagine how reassuring it is to have a full complement of players fit and available in the second week of a hard tour," said Cotton, well aware that on three of the last four Lions' trips, the Emergency Ward Ten routine was in overdrive

# Hopkin's late hit has Palace glad all over

### Football

MIKE ROWBOTTOM  
reports from Wembley  
Crystal Palace  
Sheffield United

however, he was content to enjoy the moment, although he spared a thought for the 1997 losers.

"I know how Sheffield United feel," he said. "It's just like us this time last year."

Hopkin's inspired strike from the edge of the box, after Carl Tiler had headed out a short corner crossed by Simon Rodger, decided a game that was - frankly - laboured.

Sheffield, deprived of the services of their most sparky performer, Don Hutchison - who dislocated his right shoulder in a fall a minute before half-time - failed to trouble the Palace keeper throughout. Perhaps they should have called upon their famous supporter in the stand, Sean Bean. After all, he did manage to score for them in the film *When Saturday Comes*.

The Londoners created what chances there were, but the first of them did not arrive until the 53rd minute, when Kevin Muscat's cross cleared David Holdsworth and gave Bruce Dyer a clear shooting opportunity which he missed.

Dyer nearly made amends with an overhead kick in the 82nd minute, but as the ball landed in the side-netting it seemed Palace might have nothing to show for their efforts once again - until Hopkin transformed the occasion.

The result was a triumph for Palace's caretaker-manager, Steve Coppell, who took charge of the team for the second time in his career when Dave Bassett departed for Nottingham Forest at the end of February.

Coppell was not with Palace for last season's disappointment, but he knows the scene, having been in charge for the 1990 FA Cup final defeat by Manchester United.

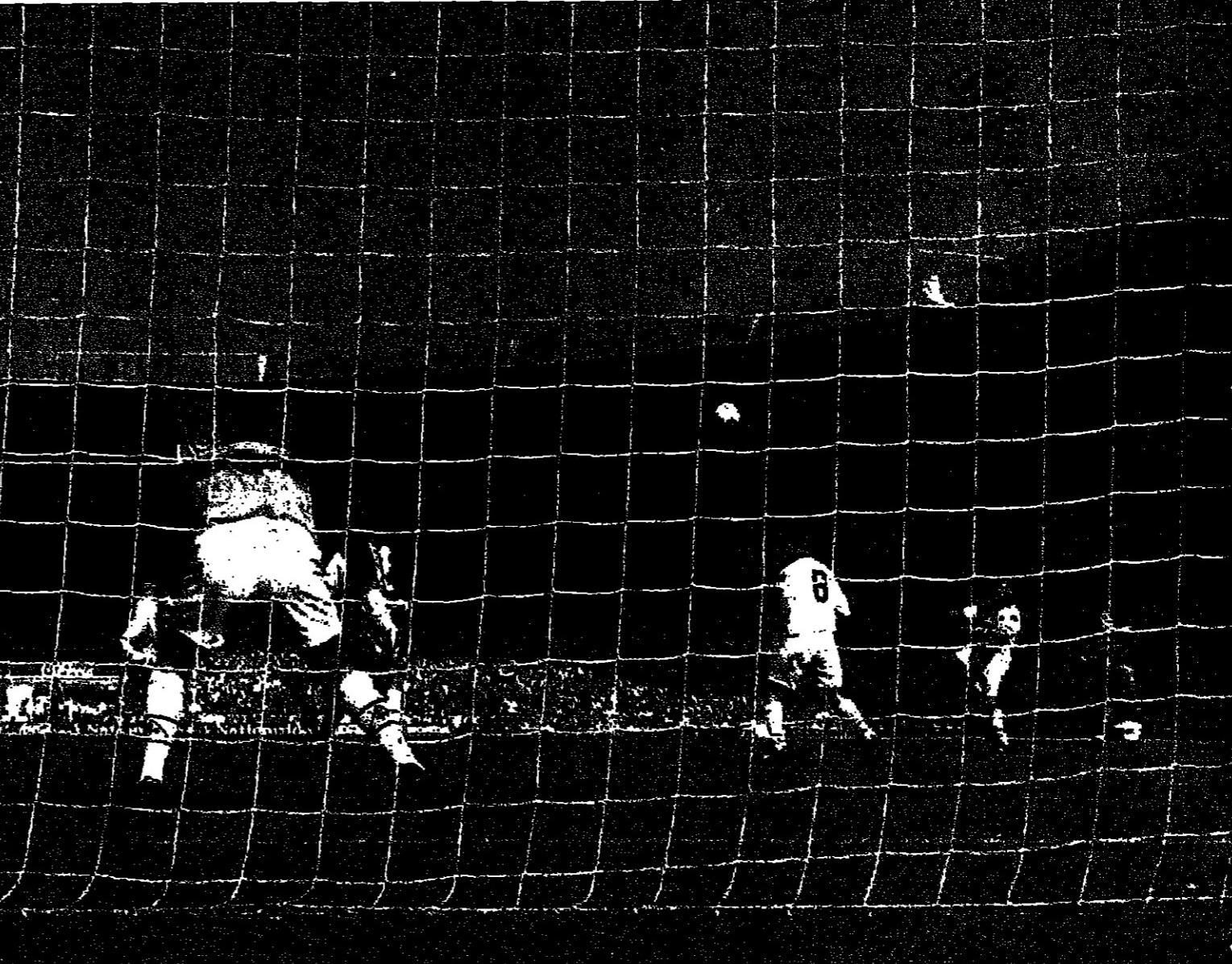
"When the ball came out to David, someone behind my shoulder said: 'Oh no!'" Coppell said. "I don't know what it meant, not to shoot it, or not to cross it. The ball almost travelled like slow motion, the way it curled into the net. It was fabulous."

"I looked at the Sheffield players coming off the pitch just now. Their world had caved in for the time being. That was what we had to suffer last season, and it was even crueler because it was after extra time. This week everyone was aware that they didn't want to go through that painful process again."

Thus Palace, who won the last of the two-legged play-off finals to reach the top flight eight years ago, were back in the division which they left two years ago. Like Blackburn, and then Leicester, they had followed defeat at this stage with victory. Coppell recalled the same kind of thing happening to him as a member of

the Manchester United team which lost the 1976 FA Cup final to Southampton and returned to beat Liverpool the following year.

"I don't know what it is," he said. "It gives you that steel and determination. You want to go back and restore the damage.



David Hopkin (far right) shoots Crystal Palace into the Premiership with his last-minute winner yesterday

Photograph: Darren Walsh/Action Images

the Manchester United team which lost the 1976 FA Cup final to Southampton and returned to beat Liverpool the following year.

Now we want to model ourselves on Leicester and what they have achieved in the last year,"

United's manager, Howard Kendall, meanwhile, is taking Crystal Palace as his side's model. "We have to do what they have done," he said. For Palace, then, the wheel has turned full circle - from victim to victim support in the space of a year.

United's manager, Howard Kendall, meanwhile, is taking Crystal Palace as his side's model. "We have to do what they have done," he said. For Palace, then, the wheel has turned full

circle - from victim to victim support in the space of a year. Captain, Tiler; Mullan, Roberts, Rodger, Gordon; Dyer, Sheringham. Substitutes not used: Houghton, McMenamy, Veart. Score: Palace 2-1. Referee: Gough (4-2-3-1). Ground: St Mary's, Southampton. Weather: Windy, 18°C. Attendance: 44,400. Sponsor: Ward Whitehouse Kuchroo (Tottenham Hotspur). Substitutes not used: Miller, Moore, McMenamy, Gough (4-4-2). Referee: N Barry (Scunthorpe).

## Board blocks Evans' move for Sheringham

ALAN NIXON

Roy Evans hopes to sign Ted Sheringham to team up with Robbie Fowler in Liverpool's attack next season, but he is having difficulty selling the idea to the Anfield board.

The Liverpool manager has told the board of his desire to spend a large chunk, probably £4m, of the £7m raised by the sale of Stan Collymore.

Bringing the England forward to the club but, although he is sure Sheringham would be keen on the move, the Anfield board

considers that, at 31, he is too old. What, if wonders, would be his resale value?

Liverpool would prefer Evans to find younger players and he could yet try to intercept Danny Murphy's move from Crewe to Newcastle. There is also interest in the Monaco midfielder Ali Benarbia, while Leicester's Emile Heskey may be a younger alternative to Sheringham.

Southampton have assured any potential managerial candidates after the departure of Graeme Souness, who resigned on Saturday along with the club's director of football, Lawrie McMenemy, that cash is available to strengthen the side for next season. Souness had asked for £7m to finance

summer spending, but he had his request rejected.

Some fans were angered by the club allowing Souness to walk out after steering the club clear of relegation, but the board issued a statement yesterday saying that it was safeguarding the club's financial future while still providing funds for the next manager.

The club also said current players deserved credit for their ability and commitment. "We're sure we can attract similar team players to this club in the future and we will use our chequebook to do it where we can," the board said in its statement. "At this stage it's as much about attitude as it is about millions."

The statement added: "A further priority is to explain the situation to our fans. No one here is pretending that we have the commercial resources of a Manchester United or the millionaire benefactors of Middleborough or Blackburn Rovers. The board's role is to improve our resources. We can't spend what we don't have, and we won't be serving anyone if the club's financial position deteriorates to the point of insolvency, as we have seen elsewhere."

The board said it was vitally important that the club moved to a new stadium. A move, it said, would "dramatically

change our financial position. Meanwhile, we do have funds to spend on the team. The supporters should know that and so should the incoming manager."

The board also expressed concern over "damaging things" that had been said. "We must move quickly to repair that damage over the summer," the board said. "The club deserves no less and the board believes it can deliver what the fans want: a united and motivated group of individuals capable of footballing and financial success."

Manchester City's lucrative new deal for their Georgian international midfielder, Georgi Kinkladze, is already paying off.

City have been taking more than £20,000 a day in new season ticket sales since Kinkladze signed a new three-year deal nine days ago.

The club's chairman, Francis Lee, who personally conducted the negotiations with Kinkladze, said: "We are all absolutely delighted Georgi's staying with us."

Colin Harvey, who has been working as No 2 at Burnley, is making a surprise return to Everton. Harvey's former role at the club, that of manager, is vacant, but he is being brought in to develop the youth side of the club. However, he will be the senior coach - as the rest of the staff have left.



LIFE IS IN THE MOVEMENT

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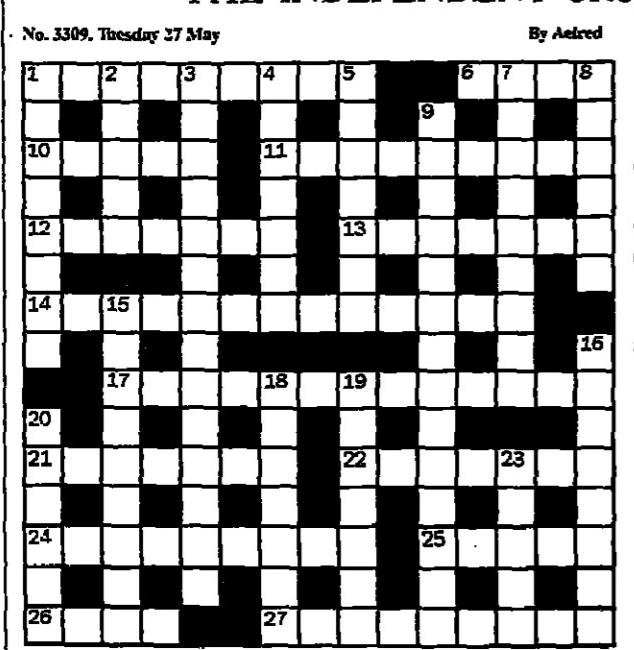
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### THE INDEPENDENT CROSSWORD

No. 3309, Tuesday 27 May By Andrew Monday's Solution



- ACROSS**
- Irish will get same back-biting carthorse (9)
  - Old Manx cat or a kitten on the keys? (4)
  - Not inclined to write lines about first lady (5)
  - Perhaps not made noble, indeed not rated at all? (9)
  - Deception is small and saves energy (7)
  - Insult a fellow to his face? (7)
  - Might fast food be served here for dinner? (10,3)
  - Show off scholarship to one's master (13)
  - Act badly - hard lines - it's terminal (7)
  - Criticise article on queen which is caty? (7)
- DOWN**
- Endless mistreatment by old railway apparent (8)
  - Clergyman puts on upper-class English show (5)
  - They support the traditional method of sending messages (9,5)
  - British lechers bluff (7)
  - Fix Annie's wanderings to include Switzerland (7)
  - There's wind in this lumbering carthorse (9)
  - Finally timeless mountains (5)
  - Matt is epitomised by ditchwater (4)
  - Against putting beef in can, which prevents poising (9)
  - Countless fibres (9)
  - Stem behindhand (9)
  - Hummingbird lives (9)
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